

THE CRITIC.

VOL. XXIII.—No. 591.

NOVEMBER 2, 1861.

Price 6d.; stamped 7d.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The Opening Meeting will be held on Monday, Nov. 11th at the Burlington House, Piccadilly. Chair taken at 8.30 p.m.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.—CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

The LABORATORY will be OPENED for the Winter Session on MONDAY, 4th of NOVEMBER. The instruction is under the immediate superintendence of the Professor of Chemistry, Dr. UYON PLAYFAIR, C.B., assisted by Dr. DITMAR and Mr. WANKLYN, F.R.S.E.

The LECTURES commence on Tuesday, 5th of November. The HOPE PRIZE, of 50l. in value, is open for competition to Laboratory Students.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFEBOAT INSTITUTION.

The Committee of this Institution earnestly APPEAL to the public for HELP to aid them to meet the present heavy expenses, on some new lifeboat stations, which have just been completed. 410 lives have been saved from various wrecks by the lifeboats of the Society during the past twenty-one months.

Contributions are received by all the Bankers in London and throughout the Kingdom; also by the Secretary, at the office of the Institution, 14, John-street, Adelphi, London.

THE PRESS.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.

The advertiser, who has had considerable experience in the management of newspapers, is open to an ENGAGEMENT. Has a good connexion with advertisers. Would not object to advance a small amount on good security. Apply, by letter only, to Mr. TOURS, 14, Queenhithe, Upper Thames-street.

A SUB-EDITOR and REPORTER, of long experience and of proved ability, who has been accustomed to furnish original articles, seeks a RE-ENGAGEMENT. Would undertake the management of a weekly paper, or accept a reporting district where local leaders would be of service. Unexceptionable testimonials and references. Address "A. B.," Green-street, St. Heller, Jersey.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.—A

gentleman of first-rate abilities and practical experience, is now open to an ENGAGEMENT on a Metropolitan or Provincial Paper, as EDITOR or SUB-EDITOR, on moderate terms. Address "B. W.," (No. 591), Critic Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

EDITRESS.—A Lady of much experience

as a writer for the periodicals, and who has edited a London Magazine for a series of years, is OPEN to an EDITORIAL ENGAGEMENT on a periodical of liberal and progressive character. She will have the advantage of taking with her a staff of superior talent; thus obviating one of the difficulties of starting a new publication, and insuring an accession of strength to one already established. Address "K. R.," Kenton's Place, Grafton-road, Kentish Town.

A NEWSPAPER for SALE.—Owing to

the illness of the Proprietor, the LIVERPOOL HERALD, a Liberal Conservative Journal, established 1835, an eight page paper, size of the London Times, published weekly, on Saturdays, price 3d. unstamped. Has a good Advertising connection. Price for Copyright, Machine (as good as new cost 210l.), the whole Plant and Office-furniture, 500l. Apply for the business particulars to HANS HARGREAVES, the Publisher; and concerning the purchase to the Proprietor, "A. C.," Brooksbey, Onchan, Isle of Man.

THE ARTS.

SCHOOL OF FINE ART.—Artists can draw

from the living model five hours daily. Ladies' Classes. Students prepared for the Royal Academy. Wanted, Casts of the Theuses and Illusus. Evening Classes. 79, Newman-street, Oxford-road.

PAINTINGS.—LANDSEER'S

ORIGINAL PICTURES.—His latest productions, "Taming the Shrew," "The Maid and the Muzzle," and "The Hunted Stag," together with "Chantry's Studio," are now on VIEW. Admission free on presentation of private address card. HATWARD and LEGGATT, 79, Cornhill.

BURFORD'S PANORAMA.—Now RE-

OPENED with a new Panorama of NAPLES; also Messina and Switzerland. Day and evening. Admission reduced to 1s. Friday 2s. 6d. Open morning, from 10 till 5; evening, 7 till 10. Leicester-square.

MONSIEUR C. SILVY begs to announce

that he will leave London from the end of October until the end of January, and that his STUDIOS will be CLOSED during his absence. 38, Porchester-terrace, Bayswater.

SALOON for ARTS and ANTIQUITIES.

A rich Collection of Antiquities, Old and Modern Paintings, Water-Colour Drawings, Engravings, Sculptures, Wood Sculptures, Armour, Carved Frames, Gems, &c. &c. is OPEN at Briener-street, 40. Munch. HERR SPENGLER, Proprietor. Commissions for purchase at public sales will be conscientiously executed. The proprietor is permitted to refer to the Critic Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, as voucher for his respectability.

PREPARATION for HOLY ORDERS.—

Mr. DORSEY intends to deliver TWO COURSES of LECTURES on PUBLIC READING and SPEAKING, to Candidates for Ordination resident in London, commencing on MONDAY, 15th November.

Elementary Course: Formation of the Voice—Principles of Pronunciation—Correction of Local Errors and Defective Articulation. Advanced Course: Critical Study of the Prayer-book and Lessons, as the basis of correct, natural, and impressive Reading—Delivery of Written Discourses—Extemporaneous Speaking. Gentlemen desirous of attending are requested to communicate with the Lecturer before 4th November. Cambridge, 26th October, 1861.

MUSIC.

MADAME RUDERSDORFF is at liberty

to accept ENGAGEMENTS for Oratorios and Concerts. All communications to be addressed to 16, Wellington-road, St. John's-wood, N.W.

SIGNOR THORNER PICCINNI has re-

turned to town for the season. 66, Stanley-street, Pimlico, S.W.

IMPORTANT MUSICAL NOTICE.—The

new eminent Scotch Tenor, illustrative of Scotia's Gems, W. S. WILSON, Esq. Sole agent, MAPLESON and Co., 12, Haymarket, London.

WINTER CONCERTS.—Season 1861-2.

Mr. C. M. SHEE respectfully intimates to the musical profession that he continues to ARRANGE CONCERTS, public or private, at moderate charges. 105, Wardour-street, Soho.

MADAME SAINTON-DOLBY begs to

announce that she will return to town for the winter season on the 18th of November. All communications respecting engagements to be addressed to her residence, 5, Upper Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, W.

MR. ELLIS ROBERTS, Harpist to his

Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, will give his popular HARP ENTERTAINMENT, with Vocal and Instrumental Illustrations, November 1, London Cambrian Society, 12th, London Mechanics; 14th, Lewes; 29th, Myddleton-hall. Address 181, City-road.

THE QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOMS,

HANOVER-SQUARE, are undergoing a thorough Restoration and Re-decoration, and will shortly be opened again for Concerts, Balls, Public Meetings, &c., as heretofore. The Hall will in future be available for Sabbath Services.

N.B. The Basement Story and Vaults may be engaged by a Wine or other Merchant for Warehousing purposes.

Inquiries to be addressed to Messrs. ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street, Regent-street, W.; or to Messrs. FOSTER and Co., 54, Pall-mall, W.

HERR ERNST PAUER begs to inform

his pupils and ladies who interest themselves in PIANOFORTE MUSIC, that he will give SIX PERFORMANCES at M. Roche's Ladies' Educational Institute, 28, Somerset-street, Portman-square, W., on Wednesday afternoons, NOVEMBER 6, 13, 20, 27, DECEMBER 4 and 11, to begin at half-past Two o'clock precisely. These performances will be arranged in a strictly chronological order, and will introduce the best compositions of all countries and styles, from Girolamo Frescobaldi, 1620, till our present day, so that they will give the essence of the whole literature of the piano, and show the development of the instrument in general.

Subscription for the series. One Guinea. The number of subscribers is limited to fifty, an early application by letter, addressed to HERR PAUER, No. 3, Cranley-place, Onslow-square, S.W., is requested.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT

GARDEN.—Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.—Continued great success of Howard Glover's RUY BLAS. On Monday, November 4th, 1861, and during the week, to commence at seven o'clock, GEORGETTE'S WEDDING. Miss Thirlwall and Mr. Henry Corri. After which, at eight o'clock, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, the new and greatly successful Opera of RUY BLAS. Supported by Miss Louisa Pyne; Mesdames Susan Pyne, Thirlwall, Jessie McLean; Messrs. Santley, A. St. Albyn, Patey, O. Lyall, T. Distin, Wallworth, E. Dussek, and Mr. W. Harrison. Pas de Deux—Mlle. Lamoureux and Mr. Henry Payne. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon.

On Friday, at eight o'clock (first time), G. A. Macfarren's latest great Operatic work, entitled ROBIN HOOD. Supported by Messrs. Santley, George Honey, C. Lyall, Patey, Eugene Dussek, and Henry Haigh; Miss Susan Pyne, and Madame Guerrabella (her first appearance ever on the English stage).

The Box-office open from Ten till Five daily. Commence at Seven o'clock.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Extensive and Interesting Collection of Choice Illustrated Books and Works connected with Science and the Fine Arts.

SOUTHGATE and BARRETT will SELL

by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 22, Fleet-street, on MONDAY, November 13, and following days, at One, a splendid COLLECTION of ILLUSTRATED WORKS, including numerous copies of the following important works.

—Robert's Holy Land, the complete large work, 6 vols. morocco—Musée Français et Musée Royal, 6 vols.—The Britannia and Conway Tubular Bridges, folio volumes of plates and 2 vols. of Text (published at 6l. 6s.)—Wickes's Memorials of English Medieval Churches, folio (published at 3l. 13s. 6d.)—Gruner's Fresco Decorations, folio, morocco—Harding's Sketches at Home and Abroad—Nash's Mansions of England, 4 vols.—Nash's Windsor Castle, coloured and mounted—4 Dugdale's Monastic Anglicanism, 8 vols. half morocco—24 Brayley and Britton's History of Surrey, large paper, India proof (published at 23l. 5s.)—The Poniowski Gems, 2 vols. 4to., morocco (published at 21l.)—Lake Price's Venice, coloured and mounted—Taylor's Portfolio, coloured and mounted—Du Sommerard, Les Arts au Moyen Age (published at 47l.)—The Stafford Gallery, 4 vols. morocco elegant—Scotland Delineated, the large work—Angus's South Atlantic, morocco—300 Lane's Arabian Nights, 3 vols. (sells at 2l. 2s.)—Finden's Royal Gallery of British Art—150 Ackermann's Ancient Coins—4 Pickering's beautiful edition of Walton and Cotton, 2 vols.—40 Bradburn's England, 2 vols. folio (published at 23l.)—Longfellow's Evangeline, illustrated—200 Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 10 vols. 4to. (published at 14l. 12s.)—52 Genera or British Moths, 2 vols. (sells 3l. 3s.)—90 Fairholt's Costume in England—8 Illustrations of the Natural Order of Plants, by Miss Twining, 2 vols. folio (published at 23l.)—150 Scotland Delineated, 2 vols. 4to., cloth—400 Indian Spices for English Tables, or a Rare Relish of Fun from the Far East, 4to. (sells 15s.)

Important Literary Property.

SOUTHGATE and BARRETT will SELL

by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 22, Fleet-street, during the month of NOVEMBER, the valuable COPYRIGHTS and STEREOTYPE PLATES, with the ENTIRE STOCK (in One Lot), of that highly-important Property, DE QUINCEY'S COLLECTED WORKS, 14 vols. crown 8vo. (published at 5l. 5s.)

The above valuable and standard property, arranged in a collected form as the Author's Complete Works, has also a very extensive sale in separate volumes—each volume containing a complete work or selection of papers, quite independent of, and without any reference to, the entire series. Further particulars will shortly appear.

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS, &c.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE.

REDLANDS, near Bristol.—YOUTHS are here PREPARED for the UNIVERSITIES, Professional or General Pursuits. Principal, S. GRIFFITH.

HYDE-PARK COLLEGE (now HYDE-

PARK INSTITUTE) will RE-OPEN, for the senior classes, on the 1st of November, at 115, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park. The half-term for junior pupils commences on the 4th of November.

THE INCUMBENT of a small parish near

London, and another Clergyman, both M.A.'s of Oxon, having one pupil, age 17, preparing for Oxford, are desirous of meeting with one or two more to join him in his studies. Terms moderate. Highest references.

Address "G. T. B.," Phillimore's Library, Kingston, Surrey.

MADEIRA.—A married Oxford Graduate

(1851), with good references and testimonials as to ability, &c., and for some years resident in that island, would be happy to communicate with any families intending to pass the winter there, and requiring TUITION for their children. Address the Rev. R. H. HAWKES, Hallow, Worcester.

EDUCATION.—Banks of the Meuse,

Belgium.—A married Protestant gentleman, recently professor in a foreign university, and residing in a healthy, picturesque district, desires to RECEIVE TWO or THREE GENTLEMEN'S SONS, to whom he can offer every educational advantage. Unexceptionable references given and required. For fuller particulars apply to "T. W.," 29, Rue Beillard, Brussels.

EDUCATION in HANOVER.—Dr.

AUGUSTUS W. PETERS, No. 5, Glocksee-Strasse, Hanover, a Protestant, and a Graduate of the University of Göttingen, assisted by an English Graduate, and by a member of the Université de France, resident in the establishment and exclusively attached to it, as well as the most eminent Professors of the town, RECEIVES a select number of PUPILS, the sons of gentlemen, for whom, while the tuition is paid to their studies, all the comforts of a cheerful home are provided. The pupils are allowed to attend Divine service in the King's English Chapel. German, in its purest dialect, and French are made the medium of conversation. Terms from 60 to 80 guineas. No extra whatever. References given to the Hanoverian Legation in London.

A GERMAN LADY, qualified also to teach

Music and French, wishes to meet with an ENGAGEMENT in an English establishment. She is a good musician, and can give the best references. Address to "A. B.," 8, Post-office, Heidelberg.

A GERMAN PROTESTANT LADY wishes

for a RE-ENGAGEMENT as GOVERNESS to young children, or as Lady's Companion. She is well skilled in the management and education of children, and competent to teach German and English in all their branches, and willing to make herself generally useful. Good references given. Address "G. H. W.," Post-office, Gloucester.

A HIGHLY ACCOMPLISHED LADY,

Pupil of Benedict, Alfred Montague, and De Brugada, Painter to the Queen of Spain, desires to give LESSONS in MUSIC or DRAWING, either at home or at her pupils' residences; or she would accept a general morning engagement in a family for three hours daily. In addition to music and drawing, she teaches French (which she speaks as a native), Italian, and German. The neighbourhood of Tyburnia or St. John's-wood preferred. Address "A. Z.," Evans's Music Warehouse, 77, Baker-street, Portman-square.

AN Oxford Man wishes for an immediate

ENGAGEMENT as PRIVATE TUTOR or ASSISTANT MASTER (non-resident preferred). Teaches high classics, with Greek and Latin prose composition and versification, and elementary mathematics. Age 25. Has had much experience in tuition, and in the judicious management of boys, both in large schools and in families of distinction. No objection to a travelling or visiting Tutorship in Town. Good testimonials and references. A liberal stipend required. "M. C. S.," Post-office, Farringdon, Berks.

FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL of KING

EDWARD VI., at Morpeth, in the county of Northumberland.—The Trustees will proceed to the ELECTION of a HEAD MASTER, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of November next. Candidates for the appointment are requested to send in their testimonials to Anthony Charlton, Solicitor, Morpeth, on or before the 28th day of November next. The Head Master must be a Graduate of one of the English Universities, and a member of the Church of England. He will be required to enter upon his duties on the 14th day of January next. The instruction to be afforded in the school shall be in the ancient and modern languages and literature, and the principles of natural philosophy, as more fully expressed in the scheme. The salary of the Head Master is 150l. per annum, and a share of the capitation fees, and a residence in the town adapted for boarders. For further information application to be made to ANTHONY CHARLTON, Morpeth, Oct. 14, 1861.



SUPERIOR GOVERNESS.—A German Protestant lady of high literary attainments, with diploma from the Berlin Academy, will soon be **DISENGAGED**. She teaches German, French (obtained in France), Italian, English, piano, and is fully competent to impart a sound education. Age about 30. Unexceptionable references. A liberal salary expected.

Address "DELTA," H. and C. Treacher's Library, North-street, Brighton.

MOULTON ENDOWED SCHOOLS.—**HEAD MASTER REQUIRED**, for the Upper School, at Christmas next. He must be a member of the Church of England, a Graduate of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, or Dublin Universities. Annual stipend 150*l.* per annum, and fuel (not more than 20*l.*), with a house adapted for twelve boarders, and good garden, free from rates and taxes, and two-thirds capitation fees, less 8*l.* 6*s.* for prizes, &c. Further information may be obtained from the Act 19th and 20th Vict. cap. 53, confirming the scheme by which the school is regulated. The election will take place on the 25th of November next, at the School-house, Moulton. Candidates will not be allowed travelling expenses, and are requested to send their applications by letters (free-paid), with testimonials, age, and College degree, on or before the 15th day of November next, endorsed on the envelope "School Application," to Mr. ALFRED CLARK, Clerk to the Governors. Moulton, near Spalding, Lincolnshire, Oct. 17, 1861.

PAU.—A Lady, of considerable experience in the care and education of children, proposes to proceed to Pau, early in November, for the benefit of the health of a little girl 11 years old, and wishes to **TAKE CHARGE** of THREE or FOUR YOUNG LADIES, of from 8 to 14 years of age, to whom a residence in a southern climate for the winter might be beneficial. Terms 100*l.* a year. References permitted to eminent medical men and others, whose children have been under the care of the advertiser.

Address "E. L.," Post-office, Victoria-road, Brighton.

WANTED TO PURCHASE A SCHOOL; either in London, or on the Welsh or South Coast. Address "P.," Post-office, Oswestry, Salop.

SCHOLASTIC PARTNERSHIP or **TRANSFER** 1200*l.* per annum net income. An eligible person may **ENTER** one of the oldest established and most profitable Classical Schools, from which the principal is retiring on a competency. An University Graduate preferred. Address "PRINCEPS" (No. 591), 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C. No agent will be replied to.

THE EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY.

APPOINTMENTS OFFERED.

FULL particulars of the following **Appointments** Offered are entered on the *Gratuitous Educational Registry*. This Registry may be inspected, or further particulars will be supplied to applicants by letter, without payment of any fee. Address the **GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY**, Critic Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C. **Notice.**—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also inclose two stamps for the reply.

CLASSICAL TUTOR. An Oxford or Cambridge man is required for a college in the western suburbs of London. He must be fully competent to undertake high classes. None need apply whose testimonials do not prove energy in teaching. Address, inclosing two stamps, "Box 4804," 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

HEAD MASTER of a Northumberland free grammar school. Must be a graduate of an English University, and a member of the Church of England. The instruction is in the ancient and modern languages and literature, and the principles of natural philosophy. Salary 150*l.*, a share of the capitation fees, and a residence which is adapted for boarders. The election will take place on Nov. 25, and the successful candidate will be required to enter upon his duties on the 15th of January next. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4806, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

MATHEMATICAL MASTER. Wanted a gentleman, unmarried, competent to undertake the mathematical department in a large school in India. The station is healthy, and on the Himalayas. Applicants to give the fullest particulars. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4808, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

RESIDENT TUTOR in a gentleman's family, forty miles from London. There are two youths 8 and 10 years of age. The tutor will be required to instruct them in the classical languages, and English, also in the elements of mathematics. Salary 80*l.* with board and lodging, &c. A graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, and not over thirty years of age would be preferred. Only those applications will be replied to which are most likely to suit. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4810, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

TUTOR wanted; one who is accustomed to the Civil Service Examinations, to prepare a youth especially, and in a short time, in geography and history. Address, inclosing two stamps, "Box 4812," 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

VISITING TUTOR, two or three evenings in the week, to give instruction in Latin composition (prose and verse) and in mathematics. Applicants to state qualifications and terms. Address, inclosing stamps, Box 4814, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT TUTOR in a school in the suburbs of London (N.W. district). Must be a good disciplinarian, and thoroughly competent to instruct in English generally, writing, arithmetic, and the rudiments of Latin. Hours 9.30 to 12 and 2.30 to 4.30. Salary moderate. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4816, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT MASTER wanted immediately, in the Isle of Man. He will be required to teach mathematics and elementary classics, and to assist in the charge of the boarders. Salary 75*l.*, with board, lodging in college, and washing. A graduate of Cambridge will be preferred. Mr. A's travelling expenses are allowed on first coming to the island. Applicants to send testimonials. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4818, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT MASTER in a small establishment near Portsmouth, must be able to teach French. One having a knowledge of Latin and drawing preferred. Applicants to state age, salary (which must be moderate), &c. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4820, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT MASTER for a Northamptonshire grammar school. Must be fully competent to teach Virgil, Cæsar, Euclid (two books), quadratics, and English subjects. A preference will be given to one who can teach elementary music, French, or drawing. Salary offered, 40*l.*, board, lodging, and washing. Unexceptionable references required. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4822, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT TEACHER in a Berkshire School till Christmas. Qualifications required, elementary Latin and French, with drawing; and if acquainted with navigation, would be preferred. Should the party suit, the engagement may be permanent. Applicants to send requisite particulars respecting themselves. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4824, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

JUNIOR TEACHER, in a first-class school near London. Wanted an assistant about 18 years of age, of gentlemanlike manners and appearance, and of active, cheerful habits, who would give his services in return for a superior preparation by a clergyman for either University, &c. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4826, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

JUNIOR ASSISTANT, in a Herefordshire boarding-school. Wanted, a youth, not under 16 years of age. In return for his services, he will receive board, lodging, and a home, with opportunities of advancement in his studies. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4828, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS. Required for a family in Ireland, a lady who can teach English, French, drawing, and good music. A correct ear is desirable, as her assistance in tuning the harp would probably be sought. Not to be a Protestant. Salary according to requirements, but not over 35*l.* Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4830, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS, in a country family. Required an experienced English lady, competent to teach her own language thoroughly, with French and German conversationally (acquired abroad), first-class music and singing, and good drawing; some knowledge of dancing and calligraphy desirable. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4832, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS, in an Oxfordshire farmhouse, where the children are young, to teach them the usual routine of a good English education, with music, and to make herself useful. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4834, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS in a gentleman's family in Cheshire. A lady is required to instruct two little boys. Must be a member of the Church of England. A small salary only given. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4836, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS to two little girls and a boy, under twelve years of age, to instruct them in English, music, and drawing. Required, a young lady who is a member of the Church of England, of a mild and even disposition, and fond of children. She will be expected to see to the wardrobe of her pupils, and to take almost the entire charge of them. Salary 15*l.*. The locality is about thirty miles from London. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4838, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

DAILY GOVERNESS wanted in the neighbourhood of Blackheath, to give instruction to two children in English, music, and drawing. A lady from Queen's College would be preferred. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4840, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

MUSIC and FRENCH TEACHER. An Advertiser desires instruction in music at the residence of a lady pianist, and with the opportunity of French conversation during the lessons. The neighbourhood of Bedford Russell Square preferred. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4842, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

NURSERY GOVERNESS. Wanted in a Wiltshire farmhouse a young lady to take the entire charge of four children under ten years of age, attend to their wardrobes, and instruct them in English and the theory of music. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4844, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

APPOINTMENTS WANTED.

Full particulars of the following **Appointments** Wanted are entered on the *Gratuitous Educational Registry*. This Registry may be inspected, or further particulars will be supplied to applicants by letter, without payment of any fee. Address the **GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY**, Critic Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C. **Notice.**—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also inclose two stamps for reply.

FRENCH and GERMAN TEACHER. No objection to any locality. Has had fifteen years' experience in France and Germany. Is the author of several educational works. Age 40. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 9133, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS FRENCH and GERMAN MASTER. By a gentleman of fourteen years' experience, and author of several works. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 9137, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS NON-RESIDENT TUTOR in or near London, or as MASTER in a good school, by an Oxford B.A.; aged 27. Can give satisfactory reference to the rector of his college as to abilities, &c., and to the son of a nobleman, in whose family he was tutor. In addition to the usual preparation for college he could teach French and German. Salary not under 80*l.* Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 9139, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS NON-RESIDENT TUTOR, in or near London, by the son of a clergyman. Is able to instruct in Latin, Greek, Euclid, some English, algebra, and arithmetic; possesses accurate knowledge of land-surveying. Has had six years' experience in tuition, and been for three years the second master of a Westmoreland grammar-school. Age 25. Salary required 140*l.* per annum. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 9141, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MASTER in a first-class school in a large town, or as TUTOR in a family, by a Cambridge B.A., who took mathematical honours (senior optime). Can teach the highest mathematics (pure and mixed), with advanced classics, English generally, and elementary French. Would prefer an appointment where Sunday clerical duty might be taken, and also boarders in connection with the school. Advertiser possesses good health, is 33 years of age, at present unmarried, and has been engaged in tuition more than five years. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 9143, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS CURATE and TUTOR by a Cambridge M.A., who graduated in honours. Is accustomed to tuition, and has been in holy orders upwards of twenty years. Views moderate; in accordance with the Prayer-book. Stipend for a curacy not less than 160*l.*, with tuition more. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 9145, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS PRIVATE or NON-RESIDENT TUTOR, to visit schools or families in London and its suburbs. Is accustomed to tuition, and capable of teaching English in all its branches, Greek, Latin, commercial arithmetic, and elementary mathematics; was educated at one of the largest public schools in the kingdom, and passed several terms at Cambridge. Lessons one shilling per hour. Excellent references can be given. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 9147, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS PRIVATE or TRAVELLING TUTOR, or as MASTER in a school, by a late scholar of Brasenose College, Oxford, B.A., second classman Law and Modern History. Has been some time private tutor and second classical master in one grammar school, and master of the modern department in another. In addition to other branches of instruction, would undertake elementary French and German. Salary 100*l.* Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 9149, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

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On and after the 1st of January next the price of the CRITIC will be reduced to Threepence weekly. It will continue to be printed on paper of the same quality as at present used, and some improvements will be introduced, which will be announced to our readers in due course.

THE CRITIC.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM attached to the new Museum recently founded at Oxford are now thrown open to the public—subject only to the same kind of regulations as prevail in the British Museum. The basis of the collection is the Radcliffe Library, which, consisting almost entirely of scientific works, has been transferred to the Museum by mutual agreement between the University authorities and the Radcliffe trustees, the latter consenting at the same time to make over to the Bodleian Curators, by way of loan, the noble room that until recently held the Radcliffe Library, to be by them converted into a reading-room. The formal transfer of this room took place on the 25th inst., when Dr. ACLAND, the librarian and acting secretary of the trustees, handed over to the University authorities the inventory of books and other property, together with the keys of the institution. There were present the Vice-Chancellor (Dr. JEUNE), nearly all the Curators, the Registrar, and Mr. COXE, Bodley's Chief Librarian. Thus the University of Oxford is no longer without a reading-room worthy of the immense library founded by Sir THOMAS BODLEY. But how to make use of it is now the question. In what way shall a communication be formed between the Bodleian galleries and the Radcliffe dome? Is it by a subterranean communication, or by an arched iron bridge, stretching from one to the other? To this we may answer, that, we believe, nothing yet has been resolved on, and we sincerely hope that there will be no bridge, which would prove a serious disfigurement, not only to the exterior of the Radcliffe Library, but the entire neighbourhood. Meanwhile, the Radcliffe books have found a hospitable shelter in the elegant New Museum, which forms a conspicuous ornament to the northern part of the city. We are not so sure, however, that the library will find many readers, as that the Museum of Natural History will find visitors, both from the elegance of its architecture (Revived Gothic) and the interesting nature of its contents. The collections are, of course, as yet only small, with one exception, the Hope Collection of Entomology, which is, perhaps, as fine as any in the world. This has been presented to the University by the Rev. Mr. HORE, with ample funds for paying a Curator and Professor of Natural History, and for purchasing books illustrative of the science. We may add, that the present Curator and Professor is Mr. J. O. WESTWOOD, well known as one of the most distinguished entomologists of our time.

An interesting correspondence between Mr. GLADSTONE and Lord NORMANBY has been published, respecting a pamphlet reviewed elsewhere in our columns this week. The correspondence is interesting as affording a curious example of how anger, if not shame, can confuse even such a logical mind as Mr. GLADSTONE'S. Where is the ambiguity in the title of the pamphlet?—"A Vindication of the Duke of Modena from the charges of Mr. Gladstone, from official documents and other authentic sources, selected and revised, with an introduction by the Marquis of Normanby." Who could suppose from this that Lord NORMANBY did anything but select the materials, revise the work, and write an introduction? This is what the title-page says, as plainly as words can convey meaning, and this is what he admits he has done.

(COPY.)

"Downing-street, Oct. 25, 1861.

"DEAR LORD NORMANBY,—I propose to make known to the public the fact of which your letters have informed me, that you are not the author of the recently published 'Vindication of the Duke of Modena,' but only of the Introduction to it. I should have felt bound, even while charged with my present duties, to reply to some arguments and statements contained in this vindication had they proceeded from your Lordship, but I do not intend to enter into controversy with a nameless antagonist. The title-page, which misled me when I took the 'Vindication' to be yours, has also apparently misled such writers in the periodical press as have commented upon the work. It runs as follows: 'A Vindication of the Duke of Modena from the charges of Mr. Gladstone, from official documents and other authentic sources, selected and revised, with an introduction by the Marquis of Normanby, K.G.' In its evidently studied ambiguity, it forbears to tell whether the 'Vindication,' the selection and the revision, and the introduction, are all, or only some one or more of them, by the person whose distinguished name winds up the sentence in bold and attractive capitals. I shall, by publishing this letter, supply the information you have kindly given me; and I may add my perfect confidence that your Lordship was not the author of the title-page any more than of the body of the pamphlet. I have not asked to be allowed to add your two notes; but it will of course be done should you desire it.—I remain, &c.,

"W. E. GLADSTONE."

Wimpole, Royston, Oct. 28, 1861.

"DEAR MR. GLADSTONE,—Your letter of the 25th was forwarded to me here. I am sorry that you should still see any ambiguity in the title-page, and I am indeed surprised you should suppose that ambiguity to be studied. By whom and for what purpose it could have been so, indeed, I am at a loss to understand. I approve of the title-page because I thought it accurately stated the facts, for I have already said, in answer to your inquiry, the 'Vindication' was given to the world with the authority of the Duke of Modena. The

materials for the task were previously submitted to me, and the execution revised, or rather superintended, by me. In answer to what I conceived to be a personal inquiry as to a matter of fact, I told you that it must be evident that the body of the work was not written by me, as it spoke of me in the third person. The Introduction, incidentally touching the general question of Italy, was as evidently my own. The 'Vindication' had been entrusted by others to very competent hands. Should you carry out your intention of publishing the note I have just received, I should think it necessary you should add these few lines, as otherwise it might be inferred that I had disclaimed concurrence in some portion of a defence which I conceive to be unanswerable from the authoritative character of the documents eliciting the truth. As I see that you yesterday left town for Hawarden, to avoid delay I make up duplicates of this, as I gather you naturally do not intend to publish till you know whether I wish to add my former communication; but all I think it necessary to request is, that if you publish your last note to me you should add these few words of explanation.—Yours, very faithfully,

"NORMANBY."

We really cannot understand that Mr. GLADSTONE could have any other motive in this correspondence than to throw dust in the eyes of the public. The "studied ambiguity" is no ambiguity at all; nor is there much "ambiguity" about Mr. GLADSTONE'S determination to avoid a proper justification. True, the "Vindication" was not written by Lord NORMANBY'S hand, but it is endorsed by him. Mr. GLADSTONE has, therefore, no "nameless antagonist" to deal with, and may, if he cares to do so, "reply to the arguments and statements contained in this vindication," precisely as if they had proceeded from his Lordship.

Our old friend Dr. CUMMING has been at it again. He has been lecturing about "the interior of the Earth," and has quoted Sir RODERICK MURCHISON'S opinions in support of his views on cosmogony. Well, Mr. SPURGEON has been lecturing about shrews and gorillas, and why not Dr. CUMMING about "the interior of the Earth?" No reason certainly against that; but much reason why Sir RODERICK MURCHISON should object to be misquoted and misrepresented. Dr. CUMMING informed his audience that Sir RODERICK MURCHISON had told him that "the inside of the world was like a burning cauldron." Upon this Sir RODERICK says:

Dr. Cumming having said that he consulted me, I must state what occurred between us at a merry morning *déjeuner* at Tunbridge Wells, where I met the reverend and eloquent gentleman at the house of a mutual friend. He asked me if I believed in an internal fiery state of the globe, and I replied that, in common with the majority of geologists, I inferred from the evidence of increase of temperature in deep shafts, and also from former and present outbursts of igneous matter, that the existence of a central heat could not, in my opinion, be denied. The words "burning cauldron," as used by the doctor, are, of course, not mine. If not misreported, Dr. Cumming has, in the same lecture, completely misunderstood what I said to him on the subject of gold. I directed his attention to two verses in the Book of Job which indicated that the patriarch was an observant mining geologist. The words (chap. 28, 1st verse) are—"Surely there is a vein for the silver;" and in the 6th verse—"It (the earth) hath dust of gold." Now, although gold, as well as silver, was originally found in veins or disseminated in solid rocks, yet the more precious metal is usually found in superficial *débris* of pebbles, sand, &c. (the "dust" of Job), whilst silver is almost exclusively obtained from veins or in mines of argentiferous galena. So far, therefore, Dr. Cumming is right in announcing that I did say, "Job was a good geologist." But if he added (as one report of his lecture has it), that I was led to anticipate the discovery of gold in Australia by the words of Job, he is entirely in error. The hypothesis which I formed respecting the probable existence of gold in Australia originated, and was proved to be true, in this way. In the year 1844, when fresh from the gold-bearing Ural Mountains, I had the opportunity of examining a large collection of the rocks from the meridional chain of Eastern Australia, brought home by my friend Count Strzelecki, and I was so much struck by their resemblance to my Uralian rocks (also a meridional chain), that I publicly expressed my surprise, in addressing the Geographical Society, that no gold had yet been found in our distant colony. The more I reflected on the subject, the more I was led to the belief that gold would be found in Australia, and in 1846 I urged the unemployed tin miners of Cornwall to emigrate and try their luck in gold diggings. In 1848, having received small specimens of gold from two or three parties, I wrote to Her Majesty's Secretary for the Colonies, and said that what had been a theory was then a realised fact, and expressing my opinion that Australia was about to become an auriferous region. This was three years before the so-called discovery of gold in Australia.

The etiquette of the press has received a curious illustration in the columns of the *Morning Star* this week. The editor of that journal was, on Monday morning, startled by the receipt of the following mysterious epistle:

(PRIVATE.)

Oct. 28.

"THE CLOISTER AND THE HEARTH."

A copy of this popular work having been sent to the *Morning Star* for review, advertisements will be suspended until it shall have received the usual notice.

"C. R."

Think of that! No more advertisements until the review appear! Of course, adds our contemporary, we put our shutters up at once. How is it possible to go on if C. R. withdrew his custom? But who is C. R.? This problem is, perhaps, not so easy of solution. True the name of the author of "The Cloister and the Hearth" is CHARLES READE, and the letters used may well stand for the initials of that name. But then (as the *Star* suggests), "Mr. READE is certainly, as everybody knows, too modest a man to speak of his own novel as 'this popular work.'" Then again, "the paper on which the note is written bears the embossed stamp of the Garrick Club." One solution only presents itself to us, that some practical joker—and literary practical jokes are much in fashion nowadays—has been playing a trick, to the mystification of the *Morning Star* and Mr. CHARLES READE. If so, let us hope that the perpetrator of this sorry joke will (to borrow the words of the distinguished victim of a similar piece of folly) be "speedily in the hands of the police."

And yet "C. R." is scarcely singular in his threats. Publishers (not, to be sure, the most respectable ones) have held it *in terrorem* over the heads of editors, that the advertisement is to be guided by the review; and, within common experience, the expression of unbiassed opinion has been quickly followed by the withdrawal of the advertisement. So slight is the line which, in these matters, divides jest from earnest.

The "Lounger," in the *Illustrated Times*, has the following among his "Literary News" of the week:

There is a chance of our having at last a life of Count Cavour which shall excel Mr. Dicey's Memoir, and cast all the other scissors-and-paste works into the shade. Mr. Devey, known as a writer for the *Quarterly*, has been staying at Turin and Florence, where he has been furnished with ample biographical material by the Count's family, and where Sir James Hudson, Baron Ricasoli, and other intimate friends of Cavour, have given him willing aid. A great feature in the book will be a chapter written by Fra Giacomo, Cavour's Confessor.

Our opinion of Mr. DICEY's performance has been already expressed, and it is not entirely favourable; still we have yet to learn that we are likely to get a better account from Mr. DEVEY, (a writer, we believe, in the *Westminster*, and not in the *Quarterly Review*) than from Mr. DICEY. We repeat that the Life of Count CAVOUR which is likely to be of any value, or to contain any appreciable quantity of truth, cannot now be written; that the materials for it lie hidden in diplomatic offices, which are not likely to give them up; and that it would be directly against the purpose of those who are in possession of the truth to let it become apparent.

As for the introduction of the name of FRA GIACOMO into the announcement,—one of two things: it is either a *canard* or a dodge. Will the confessor give to an English writer that which he refused to the Pope? If not, his name must be the mere embellishment to an advertisement; for we cannot believe that the honest priest, who withstood the threats of the Inquisition and the Sacred College, would be weak enough to write a chapter of commonplace in order to make a book sell.

We are informed that the Paris journals are complaining of the use, or rather the abuse, made of telegraphic communications. The office which undertakes the duty of sending the communications by telegraph round to the various papers does not seem to perform its duty in a satisfactory manner, although it receives heavy sums annually from each journal. Not only are despatches withheld, but even false ones are circulated. The *Journal des Débats* thus alludes to the matter: "We, like most of our contemporaries, have been made the

dupes of a party manœuvre. We announced riots at Pesth, while, happily for every one, tranquillity has not been disturbed there. The *Temps* explains the mystery of that despatch. There exists, according to that journal, a special agency which works for the benefit of we know not whom or what, and the mission of which is to inundate Europe with false news relative to Hungary. That is a sad occupation, whoever may carry it on. The despatch which reached Paris two evenings ago caused us a little surprise. It would, doubtless, be difficult to find many persons at Pesth who would declare themselves ready to accept the accorded statute of February, but we may also say that perhaps a less number would be found who would for a moment think of opposing the constitutional Government of Vienna with any other weapon than that of passive resistance." What the "special agency" may be which thus labours "to inundate Europe with false news relative to Hungary," the *Débats* does not so much as hint. For the *Débats* this must be dangerous ground. But it is well understood under whose hands every thread of the telegraphic wire passes; and no one can have walked across the garden of the Tuileries without being attracted by the peculiar appearance of the wires from all quarters of heaven converging towards a little turret on the north end of the palace. They look like the reins of the world gathered into the hands of a charioteer. But in this case the charioteer has a master.

In 1855 the *Leader* newspaper pointed out this, and showed how the Crimean news was falsified and delayed in Paris for the sake of extensive operations on the Bourse. Also by whom those operations were conducted.

The obituary of Wednesday last contains a reminiscence of the literature of the generation before last, which seems almost like a resurrection:

On the 27th inst., at Pinner, after two days' illness, aged ninety-one, Mrs. PYE, widow of the late Henry James Pye, Esq., formerly poet laureate and M.P. for Berks, whom she survived forty-eight years.

The widow of the last laureate but three to have died only yesterday! SOUTHEY, WORDSWORTH, TENNYSON, have held the office in turn since PYE died in 1813. PYE, it must be admitted, was one of those who brought contempt upon the office. His compositions were worthless, and none are now remembered. He was accustomed to address a yearly eulogium in verse to GEORGE III., a function of the laureate which WORDSWORTH was the first to discontinue. It is somewhat of an exceptional fact, that PYE was a member of the House of Commons. We have members who write poetry, it is true; but for a poet—even an official one—to become a member, is a rarity indeed.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of Mahomet. By WILLIAM MUIR, Esq., Bengal Civil Service. Vols. III. and IV. London: Smith, Elder, and Co. pp. 675.

CHRISTIAN WRITERS were so long in the habit of abusing Mahomet as a mere impostor, that a feeling of rebellion arose in the minds of the most indifferent against both suspected ignorance and supposed injustice. It was imagined that there must be something good in a man who was strong enough to bear such fierce denunciation, especially as the chief declaimers and anathematisers were the priests of a rival religion. For a generation or two, in consequence of what it is customary to call by the convenient word reaction, opinion toward Mahomet has been as foolishly favourable as it used to be blindly and fanatically unfavourable. To the sense of fair play, to the indignation at the calumnies of the bigots, has likewise been joined the spirit of inquiry. Instead of silly fictions about Mahomet as of old, honest histories began to be written. We doubt, however, whether Mahomet will gain much more from searching, solid, unbiassed criticism than from indiscriminate slander. For he ceases to be a charlatan only to rise the more hideously before our eyes as a monster. Indeed, we question whether the records of our race can show a man more bloody, lustful, and treacherous. No one who reads Mr. Muir's able, impartial, and elaborate volumes will find these words too severe.

Artistically considered, Mr. Muir's book is not a satisfactory production. It furnishes us with the materials of a biography, but is not itself a biography. We are at a loss to understand why history and biography cannot be written in these days as the ancients wrote them. Why, for a beautiful, harmonising narrative, should we have a lumbering chronicle, bristling at every point with controversies, and broken at every instant by references, by notes, by notes on notes, and by notes on these again? To add to our delight, a long preface is followed by a longer introduction; there are interminable extracts in a dozen different languages; and, as an appendix number one would look lonely, it has companions up to number twenty. How wearisome and distracting must all this be! Is it to be marvelled at that if learned and conscientious men persist in composing biography and history after this fashion, the

multitude should turn to shallow, bombastic, inaccurate compilations? In every art we want to see the result; unless we are prosaic utilitarians, we do not want to see how the result has been achieved. We gaze on the statue as the divinest of miracles, without demanding that the sculptor should take us into his studio, and show us his chisel, his mallet, and the millions of individual chips struck from the block out of which has at last been evolved a radiant semblance of loveliest life. Does not a noble picture also enthral us the more the less we care to inquire into its modes and means of creation? Even in the mechanical arts, we shrink from the purely mechanical process. The dirty little den, with its smothering stench of paste, of damp, and tobacco smoke, where a dirty little ragged man is shuffling energetically, does not intensify our amazement at the pattern and the colours of the magnificent shawl which we owe to the skeleton hands of that wretched human spider. Our modern historians, however, and modern biographers, drag us into their libraries as if we were not their readers but their secretaries; we are not to worship some sublime architectural glory; we are to take our part in what is roughest, most labourious, in the hodmanship. It is no artistic banquet which Mr. Muir offers us; he forces us to be his hodmen. If Mr. Muir had written two volumes instead of four; if in a brief preface he had stated the objects of his book, and informed us of the authorities he relied on; if he had abstained from minute controversial criticism; if he had blended with the text whatever is most valuable and interesting in the notes; he would have enriched us with the first real life of Mahomet. At present he has merely done much to make the task easier of some future and more perfect biographer of the famous son of Abdallah.

Familiar with oriental customs, from residence in an Oriental land; no less familiar with Oriental languages—notably with that, the most important for his purpose, Arabic—Mr. Muir has availed himself to the utmost of those original sources which brilliant, eloquent compilers like Washington Irving are compelled to neglect. But there is here an insuperable difficulty. As unscrupulous as Mahomet was in his deeds have the Arab historians been in embellishing them. To suppress, to invent, to distort, has cost them little, misled as they were by the prejudices of their country, inflamed by the ferocities of their creed. Mr. Muir has manifested admirable sagacity, most praiseworthy painstaking in disentangling the truth

from the error, but in many cases the truth will be for ever unattainable. The falsehoods which have gathered round Mahomet's name do not ascend into the mythical sphere—they remain falsehoods—deliberate or not as it may be. But the matters in debate, however weighty, do not affect Mahomet as an individual standing clear and fresh before us as if his audacities, sensualities, and cruelties were things of yesterday. A recent theory has been propounded—principally for the benefit of Louis Napoleon—that all who have played a foremost part, or have been the authors or precursors of memorable revolutions, are themselves great. But the whole past refutes this impious and superficial doctrine. Mighty events must ever spring from mightier agencies; but the efficient occasion generally hides from the glance of mankind the substantial cause. The rapid and astonishing progress of Mahometanism; the memories of Saracenic conquest, splendour, and art; the fact that there are a hundred millions of Mahometans; the singular circumstance that Mahometanism still, in Africa and elsewhere, exerts that missionary power which Christianity seems to have lost, give an undeserved and disproportionate lustre to Mahomet himself. That Mahomet believed in his own mission, and thus cannot be classed with vile pretenders, must be granted; therefore those are impostors who place him among impostors. But the Prophet of God was always subordinate to the consummate politician. Michaelis has been reproached for studying the laws and institutions of Moses as if he had been treating of the British Constitution. We would gladly, in reference to Mahomet, avoid a kindred blunder. Far be it from us to judge him by our modern lights. But in what respects did he essentially differ from thousands of Arab chieftains before him and after him? Ernest as Mahomet was, he yet gained few of his converts by earnestness alone. Some he bribed to adopt his faith; hosts he constrained by the terror of the sword to adopt it. When starting on his path as a reformer he proclaimed his willingness to be known only as the preacher of righteousness. This was his language as long as he was the persecuted. No one was to be convinced except by appeals to reason. All religions were to be tolerated, and even idolatry, however abominable in the sight of this arch iconoclast was to be dashed in pieces by no carnal weapons. But the moment Mahomet was powerful enough to persecute, he persecuted remorselessly. Now it was not as an enthusiastic monotheist that he persecuted, enthusiastic monotheist though he might be; it was the ambitious politician, to whom his own supremacy was much dearer than the vindication of that God whose name was always in his mouth. The latter years of Mahomet's life were chiefly occupied with three things: additions to his harem, the murder of the innocent, and the plunder of the inoffensive. And it was always by command of the Omnipotent that he took a new wife, or a new concubine; massacred harmless tribes, hired assassins, or sent forth licentious ruffians to rob and to kill. That there were gleams of magnanimity, generosity, and tenderness in his wicked heart, is saying no more than that he had human sympathies binding him to the human race. There were noble traits in his character; and noble actions varied and half atoned for his blood-thirstiness, duplicity, and flagrant violation of every natural and moral law. But why should we condemn our own Henry VIII. so severely and let Mahomet escape?

Spite of the insatiate debauchee to whom Mahometanism is indebted for its name, Mahometanism was a grand regenerative force. Degraded as the world was by fetichism, or exhausted by monkery and jangling, no doctrine could be more opportune than that of which Mahomet was the strenuous apostle. If Christianity is a blessing to mankind, it is only through the stimulation and vitalisation which it twice received from Mahometanism. But besides that, Mahomet was well acquainted with Jewish and Christian beliefs, monotheism had never quite perished out of the Arabian Peninsula. It was the background, though not the basis of the popular superstitions. Mahomet, then, did not so much propound a new faith to his countrymen as revive an ancient faith. Moreover, the soil of Arabia and the temper of its inhabitants have always been favourable to religious agitators. Witness in recent times the heresy of the Wahabees. And never had Arabia been so ripe for a religious agitator as when Mahomet—that naked sword from the armoury of God, as a poet called him—flashed on the excitable Arab soul. Some of the chief qualities indispensable to him who would climb to mastery over others cannot be denied to Mahomet; he did not excel either as a warrior or as a general; physical valour and daring he had not; but he had seductive manners, irresistible eloquence, unwearied, indomitable pertinacity. He was a friend likewise, devoted, chivalrous, and bountiful. Whoso was his friend was already his convert. And it was through his friendships that his conversions began. Male or female, those whom he loved loved him opulently and ardently in return. But on all his affections—the warmest, the deepest—he could mercilessly trample the instant a political motive demanded the sacrifice. Though accomplished in simulation and dissimulation, he was just as little a hypocrite as a charlatan. If the elements of which he was mingled were more of earth and hell than of heaven, they were all genuine elements. It is of different stuff that Tartuffes and Mawworms are made. There was too much in Mahomet of fiery imagination, too much of fierier passion to permit either small diplomatic tricks or systematic hypocrisy. Even for the attainment of his political plans, his broad, quick, gushing instincts were his best guides and instruments. His electric rapidities vanquished disguises even when employing them. Once his

adherent, he was toward you frank, sincere, and kind; toward you as his enemy he thought every guile, every stratagem, allowable. Herein he neither rose above nor fell below his countrymen. Though often himself inhuman, he yet inculcated humanity. And, numerous as were his faults, loathsome as were his vices, detestable as were his crimes, he was still, taken in his totality, the sublimest of iconoclasts. By being such, though eminently immoral as a man, he was stupendously moral as a prophet. He was not properly the teacher of a religious doctrine, for monotheism is more a moral than a religious principle. In monotheism God is nothing more than the Individuality of individualities—the person by excellence. There is unity without multiplicity, and without root and response in the religious life. Religiously viewed, Mahometanism is meagre and barren. Mahomet did not feel, and he did not teach his followers to feel, the Invisible. Paradise was only a little farther off than Mecca or Medina. There were no mysteries; there was no abyss of the unknown. Mahomet talked about the Archangel Gabriel as familiarly as about one of his own wives or friends. Legions of angels fought on the side of the faithful, and questionless they were as distinct as any of his soldiers to the gaze of the prophet.

Athwart the march of centuries we trace strange resemblances. A book was once written called "Historical Parallels." We never read it; but the idea conveyed in the title is capable of infinite development. We have sometimes thought that Mahomet and Burns had been cast nearly in the same mould. They were both the slaves of their passions, yet were both concerned for something profounder than their passions. Burns, however, was tortured by that morbid remorse from which few Scotchmen are free, while Mahomet never seems to have been touched by remorse even in its mildest forms. Mahomet confessed that, like the rest of men, he was a sinner; but we are not aware that he ever avowed sorrow for his sins. We offer this psychological curiosity to those who interest themselves with psychological puzzles. It was not in what he was blameless, but in what he was signally blameable, that Mahomet tried to demonstrate his infallibility. Except to oblige the Deity and the Archangel Gabriel, he would never have plunged into this abomination or into that! How very polite and obedient to God and to Gabriel the man was, when following his own most bestial inclinations! Much has been said by Carlyle, and the writers of the pictorial school with whom effect is all, and truth nothing, about the simplicity of Mahomet's habits. These habits, however, belonged not to the man, but to his country. Monarchical grandeur would have been in entire dissonance with the traditions and customs of Arabia. Besides, through gorgeous environments the prophet of God would have been eclipsed in the vulgar potentate. As also Mahometanism had been pictured as a doctrine of universal brotherhood, Mahomet would have been inconsistent with his teachings, if he had deviated signally from the ancient unostentatious and unadorned Arab existence. We grieve to avow that, with the very best will, we are unable to find in Mahomet anything except a more respectable sort of Joe Smith or Brigham Young. And the agencies employed for the propagation of Mormonism are not more hateful than those which were adopted by Mahomet to render Islam invincible. How different was Mahomet from another celebrated Oriental reformer, Buddha! The Hindoo expounded and enforced the most exalted doctrines; was the purest, the divinest, the most self-denying and self-sacrificing of men; the Arab merely raised from slumber the athletic dogma of Monotheism, and allowed every coarse and unhallowed appetite to welter round it. But Buddhism has ceaselessly degenerated, while Mahometanism has evermore tended to grow purer. Mahometan lands will not easily be converted to Christianity. The complicated Christian theology will always be difficult to men who have been inspired by a stupendous, solitary principle. We are afraid that Christian missionaries are not willing to look this fact in the face. The followers of the ancient Hindoo religions refuse Christianity because it is too simple; the Mahometans refuse it because it is not simple enough. Arabia has not seen the last of its prophets; and the next prophet who ariseth there will not be of the Joe Smith stamp; he will not deem a plurality of wives a necessary accompaniment of the Unity of God: he will sweep Mahometan pollutions away; but he will reassert unbending monotheism. Will the light flame beyond Arabia as Mahomet's flamed? Why not? Till it bursts over the East, and that we may be prepared for its coming, let us study Mahomet and Mahometanism more profoundly, comprehensively, and honestly than we have hitherto studied them. And though Mr. Muir's style is too like that of the late Mr. James, the novelist, and though he is too fond of discussing trifling matters, as, for instance, how many months old Mahomet's baby son Ibrahim was when he died, we may yet safely take as a guide his learned and important book.

ARTICUS.

POETRY.

Shakspere: Charles Fechter's Acting Edition.—*Othello*. Five Acts. 1861. W. R. Sams.

THE FIRST PRINTED EDITION of "The Tragedy of *Othello*, the Moor of Venice," that has come down to us, or that we know anything of, is dated 1622; the last edition of that celebrated work was published on Wednesday week, in the Princess's Theatre, and is edited by M. Charles Fechter, according to the title placed at the head of this article. During the two hundred and

thirty-nine years that have elapsed between these two editions, the great production has received the commentary of our finest critics, poets, artists, and actors; and so complete have they found it, that they have ventured to suggest but few alterations.

The latest editor, even, has not presumed to add words to the text, but he has appended a minute running commentary, termed "stage directions" in the technical language of the playhouse, which point out the mode in which he imagines the sentiments, emotions, and passions, and the action of each scene are to be uttered and performed. It will easily be perceived that this interpretation of the meaning is as arbitrary a proceeding as can be exercised towards an author; whilst it is putting the reader into a go-cart, and treating him as a baby, who cannot run alone and read the play for himself. If it be said that it is a mere professional production, intended by an actor for the brethren of his craft, we can only say the edition is sold largely in the theatre to the audience; and it guides them, as well as many of that class of critics who trouble themselves little about original copies. Nor can we think it complimentary to the members of the histrionic profession that they need such a bald, and, as we think, in most instances, erroneous gloss on the text. Many of the directions are only a meagre transposition of the text, whilst others soar to the dignity of interpretations of the emotion. Let us give a sample of a few:

Othello shuts the door quickly and takes the key.
Speaking low and with assumed frankness.
Othello to *Brabantio*, with quiet dignity.
They advance to take *Othello*, who puts them back with a look.
Goes to the house and opens the door with a golden key.
Othello regarding *Brabantio* with regret.
Othello, with enthusiasm.
Calling back *Rodrigo* with comic mystery.
To *Iago*, who starts at once to execute the order.

Some hundreds of comments like these, for there are three or four on every page, is a most remarkable manner of interpreting a great poem. It impedes the reader at every sentence, and, so far from helping his imagination, it thwarts, and prevents it from soaring into the fine phrenzy which must in a degree animate the reader as well as the writer. This is, indeed, realising with a vengeance, for it not only nails you down to all the petty facts, but it insists on your interpreting them according to the prosaic conception of the actor. It is putting the reader into fetters, and then telling him how he should dance in them. If such mechanical basenesses are necessary to the dull capacities of actors, there is no occasion that he who wishes to read the play should be tormented with such teasing and, to him impertinent, interruptions. If it be said that the purchaser need not buy the book, that is an answer which can be given to excuse every absurd production. If it be a mere mechanical direction to actors, then Mr. Lacy would have been the better publisher, and another edition should be given to the frequenters of the theatres. As it is, this curtailed and perverted edition will be received by many as the veritable production of Shakespeare; and of the pestilential effect on our literature of such abortions, the long continuance of Cibber's vile perversion of "Richard the Third" is a proof. The comparatively few Shakespearean scholars who exist will certainly not be misled by any such production, but the generality of playgoers, and especially the young, just awakening to a knowledge of the great dramatist, will be woefully misled by it. The matter might not be so bad, but we fear there is the threat of an entire Shakespeare to be edited in this appalling manner in the wording of the title-page: "Shakspeare—Charles Fechter's Acting Edition." The remarkable curtness of the old editions is sometimes to be lamented; but let us only imagine the havoc that would have been made if either Mr. Hemming or Mr. Condell, the original publishers, and both of them actors with Shakespeare, had interpolated the thirty-seven plays with their personal notions of how they should have been acted. The great author himself could alone have done it, and he, as a true poet, disdained to do so. He too truly knew the power and office of the mind, and scorned any such mechanical mode of patching the imagination and piecing out the fancy. Inferior dramatists, and those who are essentially prosaic, have always had recourse to such tricks; and Kotzebue and his English translators had to endure much merited ridicule for their tedious and impertinent guidance in this manner. It was probably in one of these fantastic plays that the directions were given to the following effect: "The miser leans against the side scene, and grows generous;" "Music expressive of a man's changing his religion," &c.

Having the text thus interlarded, and bound down to the narrow and literal conception of the editor, the votaries of our greatest writer have to examine if they be sound and instructive; and, after a very careful perusal and reperusal, and a strict examination of them with the original versions, we must pronounce against them. Many are commonplace and obvious; many utterly gratuitous; many arbitrary and erroneous; some entirely misleading the reader, and others fantastic and far-fetched; and, we may almost say, the whole of them un-Shakespearean. It could hardly be otherwise. It was an impossibility that a man bred a Frenchman—with entirely foreign notions, feelings, and education; with apparently but little scholarship; with a very slight knowledge of all that has been written on the subject—should be able to interpret, in its depth and breadth, all the subtle meanings of the ever-changing language of Shakespeare's plays. His very preface shows his imperfect knowledge of our tongue; and, in the expression of so fine and subtle a genius as Shakespeare, language is the very

key to the right interpretation of emotion, passion, and character. M. Fechter's signal deficiency has led him to many errors, if not made him build his efforts on an entirely erroneous foundation. He tells us in his preface, with an arrogance he probably does not intend, that his edition is "entirely to the purport." He says complacently "Shakespeare's plays were written to be acted—not recited." Why not both? They were certainly written to be read, and thirty out of the thirty-seven have achieved their immortality by this means alone. Would M. Fechter have the unacted, and we will say unactable, drama of "Troilus and Cressida," &c., share the fate of Massinger's plays, the manuscripts of which Mr. Warburton's cook baked under the patties she made for her master's table. Is it the French notion that the plays of Shakespeare were not written to be read as well as acted? We can tell them that of those who know Shakespeare's works in our country, ten have read him to one who has seen him acted; and as this extraordinary edition is put forward as a guide to the only mode in which the great plays are to be appreciated, we must inform the editor that the actors have ever been the very worst interpreters of Shakespeare.

Shakespeare has himself left us his record of stage illustration. He chides the comic men for their garrulous folly. He tells us the tragic tore his passion to rags. He declares they were, for the most part, perriwig-pated fellows, who bellowed and strutted. He laments his connection with the stage, and fears that his mind, like the dyer's hand, has become stained with his occupation. The actor is the very worst of commentators, for he sees not all parts of a performance, and is tutored in a school where stage effect is esteemed above and beyond all qualities. It is a general remark of cultivated persons that they prefer rather to read than see Shakespeare's plays performed; and this is a just sentiment, for the imagination, however pure and genuine, is a delicate organ, and its dreams are easily dissipated by the slightest discrepancy or rudeness. Mrs. Siddons shuddered more at the rustling of her own silk dress, as she tells us, when she had sat up late and alone to read the murder scene in "Macbeth," than ever she made her beholders shudder. Great as an actor may be in particular parts, the finest portions of poetry can no more be acted than sunlight can be painted. Charles Lamb says, justly, "Lear" cannot and ought not to be performed. In its full conception, it is too grand, too terrible, and too sublime. That actors are bad commentators is proved by their vile tamperings with the works of genius. Scarcely had Shakespeare been dead fifty years when every kind of violation was practiced on his plays—and all in the direction of M. Fechter's commentaries. They wanted realising. They were not literal enough. They were old-fashioned. Thus Otway rewrote "Romeo and Juliet" upon the then esteemed French fashion. Lord Lansdowne reproduced "The Merchant of Venice," and tells us "it may be wondered why he should make choice of it to bestow so much labour upon it." Sir William Davenant and Mr. Dryden did the like for the "Tempest." Mr. Tate was equally condescending to "Timon" and "King Lear;" and Mr. Colley Cibber conferred an immortal boon on actors by altering "Richard the Third" to their capacities. The edition of "Othello" of the same period escaped in a miraculous way the scissors and the paste of the compiler, and the worse commentary of the player; partly, probably, owing to the performance of Hart, who learned the business from the pupil and compeer of Shakespeare himself. This edition, like all until those of recent date, leaves the text to the reader's judgment. Neither Betterton nor Booth presumed to tamper with the text; but then came a clever, exceeding clever actor—Garriek—a man made up of vanity; and he made no bones of cutting Shakespeare's text as suited his green-room mind. He woke *Romeo* from his poison, and put a pretty dialogue into the lovers' mouths, which still remains a monument of the pure taste of the stage. Mr. Macready even let Thompson's lumbering lines linger in his vision of "Coriolanus;" and John Kemble has left in his edition of the dramatist a proof of how little he truly comprehended or appreciated him. Great actors do great things with portions; but have only a partial comprehension, their lust for stage-effect destroying the finer perceptions of their minds. Mrs. Pritchard, who so grandly acted *Lady Macbeth*, told Dr. Johnson she knew no more of the play than what the prompter gave her. Actors pretend to cringe to the public ("most humbly bending to their state"), but have an indomitable arrogance, gained from their continual exercise of petty stage power.

It may sound like illiberality to thus censure a calling, but proofs continuous and irrefragable compel us to do so. It is for the guardians of literature not to give way to the ignorant assaults of incompetent pretenders. M. Fechter is, at all events, a bold man; he not only sets at defiance the scholarly commentators, but he makes war on his own class; and tells them in a very extraordinary exordium, "to sap the foundations of that worm-eaten and unwholesome prison, where dramatic art languishes in fetters, and which is called 'Tradition.'" This is a strangely worded sentence for one who would build up an entire reformation on a nice perception of an English author, who wrote in the language of two centuries and a half since. With M. Fechter's war with his fellow craftsmen we have at present nothing to do; and, with other readers of Shakespeare, are inclined to say: "a plague on both your houses." Our present concern is with his printed edition, and the extraordinary turn it gives to the whole tragedy. Much as we dislike all interpolation of a text, we cannot make up our mind to go through the dreary work and point out why we think his version artificial, false, and perverting.

This would weary our readers as much as ourselves. Every page teems with what seems to us an utter ignorance of Shakespeare's ideas and even of his language. In his brief preface, M. Fechter tells us that "myriad comments already encumber the different texts of Shakespeare;" but much as M. Fechter may despise these encumbering notes, it would be well if he had studied them, and so sought to master some of the nice distinctions of language, which are necessary to a nice discrimination of meaning. He is evidently not master of our language either in comprehension or utterance. We may forgive incompetency of sound, but we cannot forgo a comprehension of meaning. Is M. Fechter a master of any language; does he know that it is a shifting sandbank, which requires every half century a new set of soundings to take its depths. Does he know that severe and studious English scholars very much suspect that a modern gloss has crept over the text of Shakespeare, and that the words we now use, though of the same sound, have a very different meaning to that of three centuries since. Has he ever pondered on the meaning of the words "honest" and "perplexed," so often used in this play, and a hundred other words which seem to have a very plain meaning. He appears to have confounded "delations" with "dilations," and "seal" with "seel," as his *errata* shows, and there are many other such discrepancies. It is curious, as a Frenchman, he did not discover "riches" is "richesse" of his own language, and "practice" "pratigue." It may be said that these are mere verbal cranks; but the language of a fine poet operates on his delineation of character and emotion. With all his attention to costume, M. Fechter nowhere intimates that *Iago* was the grand standard-bearer of the army, and *Cassio* a lieutenant-general—very different persons from a sous-lieutenant and a common ensign. *Roderigo* is described as a noble Venetian, which he certainly was not, for he is a mean, wretched creature; but he was, nevertheless, "a Venetian noble." A great reformer should be completely qualified for his task, and must at least understand the text of the canon before he heretically attacks it. The old text, unexplanatory as it is, did not fall into these errors. It styles "*Roderigo*, a foolish gentleman that follows the Moor to cuckold him," which is certainly more quaint than elegant. It also tells us that "*Montano* was the Moor's predecessor in the government of Cyprus," which entitles him to a little more state and attention than he ever receives. An ex-governor, one should think, would meet his successor with some little show of ceremony. We ourselves, however, are more eager for passionate expression on the stage than ceremony and trifling manners; but those who elevate these matters to principles of illustration should not be careless. Perhaps M. Fechter thinks Dr. Ilne and Mr. Sidney Walker and others have encumbered their texts in seeking to get at the meaning which words bore in Shakespeare's time.

But all this time the chief count in the indictment has not been preferred against this edition of the play. By its stage directions we learn that *Othello* was not a suspicious man; and suppose, with *Desdemona*, that the sun where he was born drew all such humours from him. Nor was he impetuous; nor did he dote in his intensity of love. He was, we learn, a remarkably familiar, easy commander; and very slow of comprehension. All the stage directions in the third act go to prove that *Othello* listens with extreme complacency whilst his officer talks to him about his being jealous, and that in the coarsest way. When this most confidential officer tells him it is not for his quiet that he should know his thoughts, the stage direction is that *Othello* "leaves him, as at a loss to understand." Wonderful simplicity—remarkable and Shakespearian knowledge of human emotion!—profound interpretation of words! *Othello* is merely perplexed, according to the modern use of the word, not in the Shakespearian and Elizabethan; although he has conjured *Iago* most earnestly to give him the worst of thoughts the worst of words. And when he is told not to be jealous, *Othello* merely "stares with astonishment;" and when the state of a deluded husband is put before him in a most forcible manner, the "O! misery," he utters, is merely made an explanatory assent to what *Iago* has said. When jealousy is again rubbed under his nose, he still goes on making a mere calm statement, and even he gives full point to all that *Iago* has been saying, by himself introducing his "wife," though *Iago* has said nothing directly about her. He still "has a frank smile of confidence," and goes on to say he is not jealous. All this time there is no indication of even suspicion, although we have got to *Iago's* talking of "proofs" of *Desdemona's* guilt. All this, and even the direct imputation on *Desdemona*, creates no emotion in *Othello*, until "*Iago*, with the look of a basilisk (?), darting the sting which he has kept for the last," says "she did deceive her father," &c. Then "*Othello* stops at once, as struck by a thunderbolt! his face changes by degrees, his eyes open as if a veil has been taken away," and he says, "So she did."

If all this be not theatrical humbug, then we have done with Shakespearian criticism, and abandon all the commentators, English and German, and our own sober sense and capacity of reading. To read the character in this way is of a piece with those ingenious perversions of criticism which make *Iago* the hero of the play, and the only person to be sympathised with. There is always in these strains after novelty of expression some superficial plausibility, which a careful and common-sense interpretation of the author proves to be nonsense. No one is more clear or direct in what he intends than Shakespeare. He is generally wonderfully delicate and minute, and he is so in this scene; and any one may see, if they choose to seek, the gradual progress of curiosity to suspicion, and suspicion to jealousy; mounting by very rapid, but graduated, steps to the furious

convictions which were his weakness. We have just seen on what a shallow statement, and how passionately, he condemns *Cassio*, although he afterwards patiently hears *Desdemona* say:

And yet his trespass in our common reason
(Save that they say the wars must make examples
Out of her best) is not almost a fault
To incur a private check.

This, of course, is not in the acting edition, because actors always use hatchets when they prune a play, and cut away all branches and foliage as redundant rubbish. Yet all this, and his very marriage, prove his violent, unreasoning, and still savage nature. On no other idea can we endure the exceeding violence of his nature, and on no other theory can *Othello's* conduct be brought within the verge of human character and possibility. If he is to be made a cool, polite, modern Frenchman; very slow to suspect, and all but indifferent when he does; then he is a mere social monster. We now are interested in him, because he was a noble savage; very rash, inconsiderate, and weak. He loved not wisely, but too well, and would do all in honour, naught in malice. If there is to be an attempt to make his conduct perfectly reasonable, and to cram the erring barbarian into the narrowest conventions of modern social life, then we must abandon the play altogether as a tissue of ferocious impossibilities. If it is to be a murder in a back street at Paris by a wretch whose mind was corrupted by vicious logic, then it becomes at once an intense French melodrama. But that is certainly not what Shakespeare meant, nor the English nation want. They have been used to see an unreasoning barbarian, who, on the very first suspicion of his beloved wife, and on mere assertion, is ready to tie her up in a sack and fling her into the Bosphorus or the Adriatic. His nation, his constitution, his race, excuse this folly and wickedness, and his fine remorse and his deep love redeem him.

If M. Fechter is shocked at the improbability of the story, he should not have meddled with it. If like old Rymer he thinks *Othello* a fool who is deluded by a pocket-handkerchief, and who is so great an ass that it does not matter what becomes of him, then he should not touch it, for he may depend upon it he can find no logical escape from the difficulties of the situation. There is no solution of it but the impetuous barbarism of *Othello*, and if he lessens that, he weakens the whole play, and it all tumbles into indefensible nonsense. It is in all common reasoning impossible that a man should just have celebrated his nuptials with the woman he adores, and he should next day murder her—the very next day—for *Cassio* comes at the commencement of the third act with a serenade to congratulate the general on his nuptials, and the herald proclaims them. All this is, of course, cut out by the actors. That this doting husband should, in the first week of his honeymoon kill his wife, and murder his old friend *Cassio* on the bare *ipse dixit* of a man whom he must know he has slighted, can be accounted for no how but on the principle of the blind unreasoning passion of the savage mind. Savages have been known to cut down their beloved and adored wives with one blow of a hatchet on the slightest accusation, and how afterwards. No logic, no crafty wrenching of the text can justify *Othello*; the play can only be played as it is. It will hold reason in no way, but by playing it at full speed and at the highest heat of passion. M. Fechter's strained, far-fetched, and distorted interpolation must, therefore, fall to the ground, and be got rid of as ill-considered and un-Shakespearian.

We cannot follow the editor through the remaining acts of his edition; but he follows out the same determination to test all the poetry by a low logic, and to reduce the passionate tragedy to a literal melodrama. The re-introduction of *Bianca* is good because Shakespeare had a purpose in all he did, and the more of him that is restored the better. The scene should, however, have been restored entire and unmutated; and certainly the actors should never have cut it out, for the want of it makes *Othello's* conduct more improbable and mad.

We must, however, hasten to the last scene, where sad havoc awaits us. *Desdemona's* simple, touching ditty is given to three lusty boatmen; but it gives *Othello* the opportunity of moving to music—a thing greatly coveted in the intense Domestic Drama. From first to last in this act all is offence against the text and against Shakespeare. *Othello* appears with a hand-glass, and, looking in it, cries, "It is the cause—it is the cause," meaning his black face. Then he tells the chaste stars this; and then, like a child, throws the mirror out of the window. This substitution of a petty incident for a great inward emotion marks M. Fechter's mind and capacity, and, we must say, has sunk him in our esteem to a very poor position as a dramatic artist. It is a true Parisian idea, and meets here, as it would at Paris, with many approvers, but it totally alters *Othello's* character, and transforms him from a great sacrificer into a petulant vain murderer, who kills a woman because she has taken a dislike to his complexion. In the copies which are so encumbered with commentaries M. Fechter would have found that *Othello* witnesses the supposed murder of *Cassio*, and says:

Oth. 'Tis he. O Brave Iago, honest and just,
That hast such noble sense of thy friend's wrong,
Thou teachest me;—minion, your Dear lies dead,
And your unblessed fate hies; strumpet, I come.
Forth of my heart, those charms, thine eyes, are blotted;
Thy bed, lust-stained, shall with lust's blood be spotted.

Of course all this is swept away by the modern actors; as they think it interferes with some effect; stage effect being the Moloch to which they are always ready to sacrifice dramatic character and consistency. In these lines, and many others, we find that *Othello* slays *Desdemona* out of a barbarian sense of honour. Her supposed sin is his degra-

dation; and blood alone can restore him to honour. This is the savage creed. He has a vast conflict between his animal passion for her and his honour; but honour triumphs; and that is the cause; which, high as it is, being so filthily connected, he cannot name it to the pure stars. The circumstances of the actual murder as prescribed in this edition are only worthy the ferocious brutalities of the modern French melodramas; and, to come to a *finale* with "stage effect," many most beautiful lines are cut out: such as, "O vain boast, who can control his fate." "Man but a rush against Othello's breast and he retires." "Where should Othello go." "One whose hand, like the base Indian, threw away a pearl richer than all his tribe," &c. &c.

The melodramatic situation which closes the tragedy—*Iago* being forced to kneel as in homage to *Desdemona*, is of a piece with all the other superficial effects which arise from a desire to express a small outward movement instead of an inward and spiritual emotion. It is indeed the characteristic of this edition of Shakespeare, and of its principal enactor, to endeavour to create mere effects by a few smart logical deductions, or ideas expressed in some external act, rather than to rouse the feelings and the imagination to their utmost limits by a sympathetic expression of the passions and the emotions. It is, in a word, based on a French expression of realities, rather than on an English manifestation of deep and overwhelming emotions. Let no one, who wishes to comprehend or enjoy Shakespeare's plays, look into any actor's edition of them; for, though not "encumbered" with notes, they will grossly mislead by stage directions.

FICTION.

The Old Roman Well: a Romance of Dark Streets and Green Lanes. 2 vols. London: Saunders, Otley, and Co.

May Blossom; or, Shadows across the Hearth. By AUSTIN GRAHAM. 2 vols. London: T. Cantley Newby.

"THE OLD ROMAN WELL."—We are a little puzzled in what terms to convey to the reader our impressions of this latest specimen of "Thieves' Literature." It is not our wish to condemn too unsparingly a work which, however on the whole worthless and even offensive, evinces in parts considerably more power and talent than many a time go to the production of books fairly to be reckoned good; and which, while distinctly belonging to the "Jack Sheppard" and "Paul Clifford" school of art, is at least free from the taint of moral perversity with more or less justice charged against these once celebrated fictions. Its chief hero and scoundrel, Dandy Dangerfield, despite his general resemblance to Bulwer's gentlemanly ideal, is not likely, we think, to embarrass the ethical perception of youthful and adventurous readers, or induce in them any very perilous hankering for the highway and the use of the centre-bit. The author, in delineating the devil, is clearly not liable to the charge of confusing us by the laying in of touches which might be proper to an angel of light. His gentleman in black is as black as possible all over, and there is not even the suspicion of a white neckcloth to suggest that he is, perhaps, after all, a clergyman. The fault of the writer is rather in the opposite direction, inasmuch as he constantly insults the instincts, and repels the belief of the reader, by the exhibition of the merely fiendish, hideous, and inhuman. Wild, lawless, inordinate, are weak words by which to seek to convey our sense of the horror and diseased atrocity of much of the work. Yet frequently there are traces of a power which one regrets to see so strangely perverted and misused. Curiously enough, side by side with the insanest effects of shocking melodrama, the author develops a genuine talent for the sketching of real life in certain of its less elevated strata. If, as the antithesis of his title-page would imply, it is one object of his work to contrast the squalor and the sin of lower London with the unrefined, healthy simplicity of rural England, he has been by no means without success as regards the adjuncts and subordinate filling in of his pictures. His sketches of the peasantry, in particular, are unusually firm and life-like. Obviously he has carefully studied the agricultural classes; and their rude humours and homely, unsophisticated ways of life are reproduced upon his pages with adequate skill and even mastery. All that is good in his book, however—and there is not a little—is ruined and neutralised in its effect by its conjunction with a plot, the main passions and interests of which we should no more think of analysing for the edification of our readers than the miscreative seedings of the sick brain of a maniac. Not to part on bad terms with the writer, we may say, finally, that his book, if a first or early effort, as we take it to be, is of more decided promise than many a much better one. If he would once for all abjure the extreme *sensational* vein, select some saner and less exciting subject, and work it out carefully, verifying everything as he proceeds by a severe reference to life as he has seen and known it, we are ready to guarantee his production of something incomparably better than this tumult of fierce and lawless imaginings, of which let us hope that a year or two hence he will have the sense to be exceedingly ashamed.

"May Blossom."—This work is in every way as unlike the last as possible, and has considerable mild merit. It is made up of three stories, the first and most important of which is made to do duty on the title-page. *May Blossom*—fancifully so named in her family, as born in the season of the flower—is a sweet, girlish figure; and even a somewhat stern critic will scarcely fail to be in a measure charmed with the shy grace of the delineation. She marries a Mr. Everard Grey, a barrister, of about twice her own age; and a perfect har-

mony between them is not, in the first instance, the result. It is the object of the little work to develop the succession of small misunderstandings through which they pass to the state of supreme felicity in which the reader is glad to find them at the close of the book. The subject is worked out with a good deal of skill and subtlety. With the exception of a slight occasional indelicacy—so very slight that even indelicacy is almost too strong a word for it—in the handling of certain perilous topics, everything is very tenderly touched, and the work is, on the whole, exceedingly pleasing. The talent of the writer is limited, but genuine; and nowhere is a strain put upon it which it is not fairly able to bear. Her materials are somewhat simple—(we are nearly sure there is a lady in the case)—but she manipulates them nicely; and, writing with a true feeling of her subject, is under no temptation to injure its essential interest by the introduction of heterogeneous detail. The work is thus, within itself, rather more than usually complete and satisfying. The second story, entitled "*Margaret Vernon's Diary*," is quite as good as its predecessor, and its merit is precisely of the same self-included and unassuming character. That the interest again turns on the embarrassed relations of a couple ill-matched in point of years, though the one tale cannot in any fairness be said to be a repetition of the other, is apt to suggest a little of that poverty of resource in the writer of which we have already given a hint. Presuming that the third tale (which we confess we have not read) is equal to the two first, we have pleasure in recommending the book as one of much genteel and unambitious merit.

Gentle Blood; or, the Secret Marriage. A Novel. By J. R. O'FLANAGAN. (Dublin: M'Glashan and Gill. pp. 387.)—When this curious "novel" made its first appearance in monthly parts, we called attention to the strong resemblance between its plot and incidents, and the facts proved in evidence in the notorious "Yelverton case." It is now completed and the resemblance is nearly perfect throughout. It is true that, using a novelist's privilege, Mr. O'Flanagan has brought Rodolphus Silverton a penitent to the feet of the fair Sybilla Longsword, an event which certainly has yet no parallel in the present condition of affairs between the *ci-devant* Captain Yelverton and Miss Longworth. What then? It is the bounden duty of novelists that their heroes and heroines should be united after all their difficulties, to live happy ever after, and, in bringing about this *dénouement*, Mr. O'Flanagan has only yielded to a stern necessity. In all other respects he has adhered strictly to the facts. The trial at Dublin, the speech of the Right Hon. Mr. Rightside, the verdict of the Jury, the excitement of the junior bar, and the raptures of the populace are all given with scrupulous fidelity.

True Blue; or, the Life and Adventures of a British Seaman of the Old School. By W. H. G. KINGSTON. (Griffith and Farran. pp. 440.)—Just the book to send adventurous lads to sea, of which every page smells fresh and breezy. And what the pen of Mr. Kingston leaves incomplete in the way of maritime sentiment, the pencil of Mr. John Gilbert will finish. Like all Mr. Kingston's boy-literature, there is an agreeable mixture of adventure with morality, and the concluding sentence of the volume gives very completely the key-note to the whole. "Lads" (says True Blue to his grandchildren), "be content with your lot. Do your duty in whatever station you are placed; on the quarter-deck or fo'castle, in the tops aloft or at the guns, on the main or lower deck, and leave the rest to God. Depend on it, if you obey His standing orders, if you steer your course by the chart and compass He has provided for you, and fight your ship manfully, He will give you the victory."

We have also received: A new edition of *Hide and Seek; or, the Mystery of Mary Grice.* By Wilkie Collins. (Sampson Low, Son, and Co.)—*The Stokesley Secret.* By the Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe." (J. C. Mozley.)—A pretty little tale for children.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Vindication of the Duke of Modena from the Charges of Mr. Gladstone. From Official Documents and other Authentic Sources. Selected and Revised, with an Introduction, by the MARQUIS OF NORMANBY, K.G. London: Bosworth and Harrison. pp. 104.

TO THOSE WHO HAVE A REAL DESIRE to understand the complicated state of affairs in Italy, this pamphlet will afford useful information; to those who have not the inclination or the power to think for themselves, and who prefer to accept the conclusions cut and dried for them by the *Times*, it will be of no service whatever. The propositions of Lord Normanby are: 1st. That the Duke of Modena has been maligned, and that the true relations existing between him and his lawful subjects have been misrepresented by Mr. Gladstone. 2ndly. That Mr. Gladstone's testimony is not to be relied on either in the case of the Duke of Modena or in that of the King of Naples. 3rdly. That Mr. Gladstone maintains a kind of literary partnership with the Signor Farini, a man who has been guilty of most dishonest acts. 4thly. That under the cover of the phrase "non-intervention," England has connived at the breach of every principle of international law in Italy. Other issues are raised, but these are the main ones. To give those who wish to inquire some idea of the nature of this pamphlet, we subjoin a few passages which will be intelligible to students. Those who have no care for these matters can pass them over:

A system of government which excludes the truth as an injurious element, and which adopts permanent conspiracy against its neighbours as the normal condition of a settled state, might be treated with silent contempt as a self-refuting heresy; but when such a system has been not merely tolerated, but encouraged, by the present Ministers of the British Crown, the character of this country is thereby compromised; and it is to this most important point that I specially desire the attention of the readers of the following pages. . . . But if this unblushing proclamation of such an immoral axiom as "*Colla verità non si governa*" must have been revolting to the natural franchise of the Italian character, all sense of right and wrong must have been blunted by

long abuse of words, before they could listen without indignant protest to that boast of Count Cavour, shortly before his death, when he stated in the Chambers, "I have been a conspirator for the last twelve years." How few of those who read such an avowal in their daily paper have stopped to consider what a thorough social demoralisation these words conveyed. A Prime Minister, acting in the name of his Sovereign, conspiring against the rights of all his neighbours! Why, his life must have been one long continuous deception, with an utter disregard of all that good faith in international relations on which depends the welfare of man and the peace of the world. The practical application of the doctrine, "Colla verita non si governa," acquired its widest development under that permanent conspiracy which was boasted to have existed during twelve years; and of the means by which it was worked the papers relating to the Duchy of Massa Carrara furnish a most instructive epitome. But in the last two years there is hardly a public act of the Piedmontese Government which does not show that the system is still in full vigour. . . . One might, for instance, have expected an indignant protest from Mr. Gladstone on the following case, considering his former complaints against the Bourbons and his recent accusations against the Duke of Modena, for detaining certain prisoners in a reformatory until they learnt some trade by which to earn the means of honestly supporting themselves. The case referred to is this. In a dispatch from the Governor of the Capitanata, dated last October from Foggia, are these words:—

TO THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINISTER OF POLICE.—In your order of the 18th instant it is declared that any one confined with the mark of reactionist against his name, even when acquitted by judicial authority, shall be detained in prison at the pleasure of the Minister. As long as I remain in the administration of affairs in this Province, I will not obey any such order. The just complaints of those who having been acquitted are still detained in prison, and the inviolability of those judged and proved innocent, have more weight with me than any such instructions. And whilst I do not like to oppose myself to the orders of the Minister, still less can I disregard the dictates of my own conscience. I have therefore by this courier sent the Minister my resignation as Governor of this Province.

(Signed)

G. DEL GUIDICE, Governor.

The order to detain prisoners whose name marked them as reactionists was dated October, just before V. Emanuel declared that he came "not to coerce the Neapolitan people, but to see that their will was respected;" and the detention of reactionists in prison, merely on account of their opinion, explains the real value of the vote by Plebiscite. . . . But it appears that it is not only on anything so unsubstantial as *written ideas* that Signor Farini's notions of *means* and *tuans* are somewhat confused. I am informed, on the highest authority, that much private property belonging to the Duke—as well as valuable articles belonging to the Duchesse—and his sister the Infanta, were, by Farini or his family—shall I say stolen?—no, annexed! is it the same thing?—were packed up, and were carried off to Turin. This accusation may be said to be vague, because it is comprehensive; but here is a precise fact. A Minister of the Duke of Modena has made known to me, on his own knowledge, that all the royal linen at the palace was appropriated. As it was marked "F." it would do as well for Farini as Francesco. My informant further adds that the fact of wholesale appropriation of the Duke's property was so notorious that it could be proved by hundreds of witnesses. . . . Yet a few days before, whilst Lord Palmerston may have been composing this very speech, he had given direct encouragement to the formation of that British Legion which subsequently disgraced the name it bore, and which certainly was not formed in order "to leave the Italians to settle their own affairs. The Minister being asked as to the illegality of enlistments in England under Garibaldi, gave this useful hint as to the mode of evading the law—speaking, as is said, in the presence of Major Styles—*alias* Private Styles—who by special favour was sitting under the gallery in his Garibaldian red shirt—"These persons in answering the invitation of certain officers and gentlemen, might allege that they were only going to see what Mount Etna was doing!" The pleasant old gentleman will perhaps try the same facetious fraud upon the Foreign Powers whom he requires not to interfere, and assure them officially—as the proceedings of the two mountains are somewhat similar—that her Majesty's forces have only landed to see what Mount Vesuvius "is doing." Speaking seriously, can a grave and orderly people, as the English are, like thus to be joked into a violation of all laws, treaties, and obligations, by one who for more than half a century has been employed to administer and observe them? I will not stop to notice as a curious example of the Minister's notion of non-intervention the confidential mission of rather a singular agent, Mr. Edwin James, who alleged that he was acting under the personal instructions of the Prime Minister, conveyed to him in a parting interview, confirmed as these pretensions were by the published fact that he was accompanied even into the presence of Garibaldi by the step-grandson and private secretary of the Minister. . . . At the very time that the English fleet arrived to uphold Piedmontese domination, the facts occurred thus described in the official bulletin, 14th August:—"Ieri mattina all'alba giustizia fu fatta contro Ponte Landolfo e Casalduini." "Yesterday at dawn justice was done upon Ponte Landolfo and Casalduini." This concise and cynical announcement means that at break of day two towns (one of five thousand, the other of three thousand inhabitants) were completely burned to the ground by Piedmontese troops. It appears to the credit of some of the troops that they at first refused to obey such diabolical commands, but General Cialdini (in whose energy Lord Palmerston has such just confidence) sent his A.D.C. with strict orders that his pleasure should be executed to the letter. And all the aged and the infants of both sexes who could escape the flames in which they were thus suddenly enveloped were without cover or shelter thrown upon the wide world. All! no not all! the exceptions proclaimed make the monstrous cruelty more conspicuous. "Seven or eight houses of liberals were spared." So that out of a population of eight thousand the Piedmontese could only find these units who sufficiently sympathised with them not to be exterminated by fire as well as sword.

That's It, or Plain Teaching. By the Author of "Enquire Within." (Houlston and Wright. pp. xiv. 570.)—Those who undertake to edit this class of books cannot be too careful. They profess to bring a vast amount of knowledge about common things within the reach of the simple, and as their readers are but too likely to accept every statement in an unquestioning spirit, too much vigilance cannot be exercised in preventing the entrance of exploded fallacies. We have our own opinion about the value of what is called "Encyclopædic Knowledge." Like all "little knowledge," it is indeed "a dangerous thing." It is produced as a commercial speculation, and provided the book attains what is called popularity—which is only another word for a large sale—the whole object is gained. In turning over this book—of which (he it mentioned *en passant*) fourteen thousand copies have already been sold—we are sorry to find many old fallacies perpetuated. Scarcely do we open the book when we come upon the old story of the Maelstrom, with its dreadful vortex of waters sucking in ships and whales. There is even an engraving which represents a whale and a ship being drawn into the funnel. Years ago it became known that there is no such vortex on the Norwegian coast,

and that the Maelstrom may be traversed with impunity by vessels of ordinary burden. In spite of such oversights as this, there is, however, some excellent matter in this volume.

On Food: being Lectures delivered at the South Kensington Museum. By E. LANKESTER, M.D. (Robert Hardwicke. pp. 385).—Abbreviated reports of some of these lectures appeared in our columns at the time they were delivered. This is the first of a series of courses intended to be delivered by Dr. Lankester at the same place. The subject is divided into: Water; Salt; Heat-giving Foods; Oil, Butter, and Fat; Flesh-forming Food; and Animal Food. In these lectures Dr. Lankester does not profess to offer anything particularly novel for consideration; but what he urges is sound, important, and interesting. As a guide to teach us "what to eat, drink, and avoid," this collection of lectures may be safely accepted.

Cross Country. By WALTER THORNBURY. (Sampson Low, Son, and Co. pp. 337).—From the apparently inexhaustible stock of his contributions to the periodical and serial press, Mr. Walter Thornbury has extracted yet another volume of "oddments." In his preface, he says: "The following chapters are chiefly reprints; they represent a campaign of some ten years in periodicals." For the most part, they are light, pleasant, breezy sketches of wanderings about the country; the notes of travel which a busy literary man will store up during those brief holidays which he can snatch from the round of constant toil. There are twenty-nine sketches altogether, and the titles of some of them will afford a sufficient indication of their nature. Thus we have, "On the Wiltshire Downs;" "A Ride to Stonehenge;" "Boating in Killarney;" "The Council Chamber at Bristol;" "A Walk to Taunton;" "A Walk over the Mendips."

We have also received: *An Address to the Spanish Press on Civil and Religious Liberty.* By the Prince Don Juan de Bourbon. (Carter and Co.)—*Agricultural Statistics of Ireland. General Abstracts, showing the Average under the several Crops, and the Number of Live Stock, in each County and Province for the Year 1861.* (Dublin: A. Thorn and Sons.)—*Trial of the Rev. James Long for the Publication of the "Nil Durpan;" with Documents connected with its Official Circulation. Including Minutes by the Hon. J. P. Grant, &c.* (James Ridgway).—*Missionaries and Indigo Planting.* By a Member of the Calcutta Missionary Conference. (James Ridgway.)

THE MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS.

IN THE "CORNHILL," the fortunes of Philip continue to delight the reader; yet surely Mr. Thackeray is rather unnecessarily hard upon his hero, and somewhat exaggerative, not to say wearisome, about his failings. Philip's bad boots and old coat are really passing into the category of boredom, and we seriously ask the great satirist whether he thinks it compatible with the true character of a gentleman in difficulties, that he should attend the ball of the British Ambassador in Paris with holes in his boots? Poverty is never ridiculous excepting when it makes itself so. Now it strikes us that Philip very well deserved to be laughed at even by young Twysden and snubbed by Mrs. Baynes when he was donkey enough to attend the *salons* of the Faubourg St. Honoré in this fashion:

"No," thought Philip, coming out of his cheap dining-house, and swaggering along the arcades, and looking at the tailors' shops, with his hands in his pockets. "My brown velvet dress waistcoat with the gold sprigs, which I had made at college, is a much more tasty thing than these gaudy ready-made articles. And my coat is old certainly, but the brass buttons are still very bright and handsome, and, in fact, is a most becoming and gentlemanlike thing." And under this delusion the honest fellow dressed himself in his old clothes, lighted a pair of candles, and looked at himself with satisfaction in the looking-glass, drew on a pair of cheap gloves which he had bought, walked by the Quays, and over the Deputies' Bridge, across the Place Louis XV., and strutted up the Faubourg St. Honoré to the Hotel of the British Embassy. A half-mile queue of carriages was formed along the street, and of course the entrance to the hotel was magnificently illuminated.

A plague on those cheap gloves! Why had not Philip paid three francs for a pair of gloves, instead of twenty-nine sous? Mrs. Baynes had found a capital cheap glove shop, whither poor Phil had gone in the simplicity of his heart; and now as he went in under the grand illuminated *porte-cochère*, Philip saw that the gloves had given way at the thumbs, and that his hands appeared through the rents, as red as raw beefsteaks. It is wonderful how red hands will look through holes in white gloves. "And there's that hole in my boot, too," thought Phil; but he had put a little ink over the seam, and so the rent was imperceptible. The coat and waistcoat were tight, and of a past age. Never mind. The chest was broad, the arms were muscular and long, and Phil's face, in the midst of a halo of fair hair and flaming whiskers, looked brave, honest, and handsome.

"A Week's Imprisonment in Sark" is by one who has had the good fortune to be weather-bound in that gem of the Channel archipelago. We imagine that we are not far wrong when we attribute the authorship to a geologist of popular reputation, albeit there is not more of geology than will be intelligible to those least initiated in the mysteries of the "Great Stone Book." Although it certainly has some agreeable matter in it, this article can scarcely be considered an exhaustive one on the subject. The number also contains an article on "The First Principles of Physiognomy," which would scarcely be noticeable but for a remarkable allusion to the Prince of Wales, which we commend to the respectful admiration of that prince of finkies "Jeames of Buckleysquare."

Ordinarily (says the writer) the physiognomist is supposed to be dealing with the form in full bloom. But in watching the budding forms of youth, and the withering forms of age, we meet with signs, and the want of signs, which our first thought would interpret as contradictions. They are not contradictions, however, and our second thought would explain them: by means of the law of latency. In the youth, half his faculties are to come; in the old man, half the faculties have died down; in both, they are latent. Take a photograph of the Prince of Wales. Looking at the face, we are struck with a soft, girlish beauty, which reminds one chiefly of the Princess Charlotte, as she appears in Chalon's portrait. When we seek for manly vigour, we are rather disappointed, till we come to the hand, and lo! in some of the photographs that hand is in violent

contradiction of the face. It is the large, firm, strong fist of a man; and the explanation of the contradiction is, that the hand usually arrives at its full development long before the headpiece.

If, in illustration of this side-wind compliment to "the true prince," the outline of the physiognomy had been given from one of the photographs in question, the force of the observation would have been better understood. We have seen photographic portraits of the Heir Apparent, and have to suggest to this writer, that the extraordinary development of the hand is due to the fact, that the place which it occupies in some of them is sufficiently advanced before the focus to give the member an exaggerated appearance.

Temple Bar opens, as usual, with the editor's instalment of his amusing story, "The Seven Sons of Mammon." Mr. Sala is usually accurate enough in photographing nature; but it strikes us as slightly antagonistic to what we know of "great smashes," to bring Sir Jasper and Lady Goldthorpe all at once "into a mean lodging in Praed-street, Paddington." The fallen sons of Mammon do not usually sink so low all at once. The scene depicting Captain William Goldthorpe and his friends in the sponging-house is probably more true to nature:

For Captain William Goldthorpe, and on the very morrow of his father's bankruptcy, apartments of a more expensive, but of a less agreeable nature had been found. That unhappy officer of cavalry was arrested at early morn at a friend's chambers, where he thought himself perfectly free from pursuit, and conveyed by Mr. Morris Hyams, officer to the sheriff of Middlesex, assisted by Mr. Melphibosheth Hashbaz, his retainer and follower, to the lock-up of Mr. Nebuchadnezzar Barneywinkle, in Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, where, at the trifling outlay of a guinea a day, he was indulged in the luxury of a private room, well-nigh as dirty as a dog-kennel, and not much bigger than a bird-cage. The Captain was only "took," to use Mr. Hyams's locution, on four executions—three bill-discounters' and a military tailor's; but ere he had been an hour in hold the detainers against him came pouring in like applications for the office of common hangman, when that post happens to be vacant (there were seventy-seven last time); and by two in the afternoon the Captain was "to the bad for two-and-twenty thou," as Mr. Barneywinkle cheerfully observed to Mr. Hyams, thereby meaning twenty-two thousand pounds. William Goldthorpe had plenty of squander-cash friends, who were only too happy to supply him with the necessary guineas for his rent, which, with admirable promptitude and punctuality, was always exacted in advance. He could have set up a cigar-shop with the stock of choice Regalias, and packets of Milo's honey-dew tobacco, which were daily forwarded to him by sympathising friends in the Household Brigade, the Line, and the Artillery. Hampers of wine were continually sent to the captive, much to the disgust of Mr. Nebuchadnezzar Barneywinkle, whose pleasure and profit it was to supply vinous and alcoholic beverages from his own cellars to the lambs in his fold; but who found consolation in taking toll on the Captain's wine, at so much per cork, as it passed through his grated wicket. Also, there were plenty of young men, with the longest of legs and of moustaches, and the largest of whiskers, who were glad to come and sit with Willy Goldthorpe during the permitted hours—to abuse his creditors, to cheer him up, to recount to him the latest sporting intelligence fresh from *Bell's Life*, to smoke and drink, and occasionally take a friendly hand at loo or vingt-un with him. All this certainly made a sunshine in the very shady place of Cursitor-street; but wine and cigars and cards, and the odds on the Leger, won't pay two-and-twenty thousand pounds worth of debt. Jack Butts told Willy so plainly. Jack Butts was always saying cruel things, and doing kind actions. He owed more money than any man of his means (which were *nil*) in London. His creditors despaired of, but were fond of him. "What's the good of suing Captain Jack?" such a one would urge; "he's stood godfather to all the sheriffs' officers' children, and they always turn the blind side to him when he passes." When Jack Butts went to a bill-discounter with a piece of stamped paper for negotiation, the usurer would say, "No, Jack; we've had quite enough of your blessed signature at three months; but if you want a ten-pun' note in a friendly way, here it is, and welcome." "He owes me a cool hundred, the capting does," observed Mr. Cheyron, tailor of New Burlington-street; "but if he'd only promise to drop in sometimes of a Sunday, and take a bit of dinner on the quiet at my little place at Forest-hill, I'd write his name off my ledger to-morrow. That man's conversation over a bottle of the right sort is worth forty shillings in the pound alone." Jack Butts was a man of the world, and could give good advice to anybody but himself.

"It's a bad job, Willy," he remarked in Cursitor-street, "and no mistake, and it can't be squared. The Philistines have made you sing comic songs at three months' date quite long enough, my boy; and it's time to pull Stamp Castle down upon their heads. You've gone to smash, and your governor's gone to smash, and except that Basinghall-street lies to the east of Temple-bar, and Portugal-street to the west, I don't see much difference between the two. You must go over to the Bench, old fellow, and order a pail of whitewash. As you owe such a precious lot, I don't think it will go very hard with you. If you were a poor devil owing a couple of hundred or so, you'd be sure to be remanded for six months. You'd have to stand the Commissioner's bullying. I've stood it. It didn't turn my hair gray. It isn't so bad as a wiggling from the Chief on a field-day. And then you'll come out as clean as a new pin; and we must set you up as a 'vet,' or a commission-agent, or a riding-master at Brighton, or a billiard-marker, or something genteel and easy in that line; and if you want a fiver towards helping you to file your schedule, you've only to say the word to Jack Butts, and if he can't beg it, he'll borrow it; and if he can't borrow it, he'll steal it."

"Shot in the Back" is a powerful and suggestive little sketch—too suggestive to be altogether pleasant—of the manner in which unpopular officers get "shot in the back" during action by the soldiers they have spited. Not only in action do these terrible reprisals of secret but not less terrible wrong take place, as recent events in more than one of our principal depôts will testify. The writer of the article entitled "With Mr. Gorilla's Compliments" closes his observations with a statement that, inasmuch as "there is a public who prefer truth to miracles, it is for their sake that we have taken some trouble to come at a right estimate of M. du Chailu and the Gorilla." All that we can say is, that if the same trouble has only resulted (as it certainly appears to have done) in a garbled and inaccurate reiteration of Dr. Gray's refuted objections, it seems a pity that it should have been so wasted. In the article entitled "Extravaganza and Spectacle," James Robinson Planché, Esq., F.A.S., Rouge-Croix Pour le Vainqueur at Arms, antiquarian and dramatist, essays to defend the school of the drama to which his most famous exertions belong. This, we take it, is the *réplique* to the article in the *Cornhill*, which afflicted the young burlesque writers of the modern school so sorely. If

so, Mr. Planché has certainly been more careful about saving his own credit than the reputations of his *confrères* and imitators. His article is an autobiographical sketch of his own connection with the stage; from which it appears that the splendid revival of costume and stage effects which he inaugurated was the origin of the no less splendid extravaganzas. As for Mr. Planché's extravaganzas, we are quite willing to admit that they are the most graceful and polished ever produced on the English stage; that, as far as buffoonery can be in good taste, his buffoonery was so; that his pieces were perfectly successful, and attracted thousands to the theatres; finally, we are quite willing to concede that he is not answerable for the sins of his imitators and emulators. That they are his imitators he seems especially anxious to prove:

The popularity, however, of that peculiar class of entertainment, of which I am by no means ashamed to admit I was the originator in this country, naturally induced many of my brother authors to try their fortunes in that style of composition. Acting is an imitative art; but dramatic writing seems more especially so. Whenever a decided *hit* is made at a theatre, the managers of all the other theatres, in lieu of attempting something strikingly different, follow the lead, and would rather pay an author double for doing something like what is *drawing* at a rival establishment than one-third of the sum for a much better and more original production. They have no idea of emulation—they only think of opposition; and their Irish notion of opposition is something as like what their neighbour is doing as possible. The result has been a flood of burlesques or extravaganzas of every degree of merit, in season and out of season. The late Messrs. Gilbert à Becket, Leman Rede, and Albert Smith were the first, I think, in the field; and they were followed by a host of writers—"fellows of infinite jest"—many of whom are, I am happy to say, still living, and enlivening the public not only by their contributions to dramatic, but to the general literature of England. It is not for me to criticise their productions. If some have lavished a wealth of wit to which I could never pretend upon inferior structures, or suffered their racy spirits to ride rough-shod over the vulgar tongue, and plunge them into jungles of jingles and sloughs of slang, all I demand is not to be accused of having set the example. I deny the right of any one to call upon me to answer for the direction which has been given by others—for better or for worse—to a line I laid down for myself, and have never departed from. I must also consider that the censors of my brilliant brethren do not fairly put the saddle on the right horse. The question is one of taste, not of talent; and "de gustibus" is an axiom which must occur to everyone. Why should these young rapids be attacked for poking their exuberant fun at the public, so long as the public is tickled by the operation, or managers can be found to order and pay for their productions? It is the demand that occasions the supply, and, in commercial phraseology, there is still in some quarters a brisk inquiry for broad stuffs at slightly advanced rates.

Perhaps, after all, the best defence of these gentlemen is comprised in the suggestion that they find people to "pay for their productions." That certainly is a good reason for producing them, just as it is a good reason in a haberdasher to tell you that he keeps bad patterns because his customers like them, and will pay for them; but it is no reason at all why you should be told that they are "excellent" and "admirable," and that they "sparkle with wit." In dealing with the outcry about "the decline of the Drama," Mr. Planché probably hits the right nail on the head, in the following observations.

I am sick of hearing it asserted that the drama has declined. The truth is that too many managers have declined the drama. They have not put the author, who after all is "the right man," in "the right place." Having too often sacrificed him to the actor, they now make him a *pièce-offering* to the scene-painter, who, whatever his ability, can never be fairly ranked above author and actor. He must be subservient, not predominant, or we have a diorama, not a play. Holding such opinions—having ever maintained them in or out of office, greatly, sometimes, to my own injury—I am the very last person who should be called upon to answer for the fatal consequences of a totally opposite policy.

The present number of the *St. James's Magazine* brings the second volume to a pleasant conclusion. Of her success, the Editor speaks in a brief and most modest preface—"The Editor has reason to believe that, so far, the magazine has kept pace with the expectations that were formed of it; and she trusts it is now fully and firmly established in the good estimation of the public." How preferable this modest and dignified assertion of success to the brazen proclamations with which some trumpet forth achievements which everybody knows to be unreal! The number is full of interest, and there is a judicious blending of fact with fiction which makes it just what such a magazine should be. On the side of fact, we have a readable and instructive article on "The Cinque Ports," others on "Some of London's Wants," "Our sick Sailors," and "The Japanese." The last is interesting; but, though we agree with the writer in thinking Mr. Aleock's blue-book a more reliable document than Mr. Lawrence Oliphant's amusing fancy sketch, we are not disposed to place implicit reliance upon even Mr. Aleock (able and conscientious though we believe him to be) as to all the secret springs which move Japanese diplomacy. The account of the recent murder of the Regent of Japan by the adherents of the Prince of Meto, as the former rode forth in his *norimon*, is highly graphic and interesting; but we cannot agree with the writer when he urges that the spirit with which the Japanese now regard the European is analogous to that with which the victim of the basilisk regarded its enemy. "This fickleness," he says, alluding to the apparently changeful policy of the Japanese, "is to be traced to fear, mingled with admiration. They are dazzled and drawn on by the splendour of European intellect; they are driven back by the terror of European prowess." Had he said that they were apparently drawn to meet the European half way by the internal democratic party which convulses the empire of Japan, and that they were driven back again by the action of that powerful conservative party whose very existence depends upon preserving the ancient laws, and keeping up their isolation from foreigners who have never yet brought them anything but trouble and disunion, he would have been nearer the truth. The contributions to fiction are all good in this number—notably the chapter of "Can Wrong be Wright?" of which the authoress is plainly approaching the conclusion.

We have also received: *The Sixpenny Journal*.—*Duffy's Hibernian Magazine*.—*The Illustrated Dublin Journal*.—*The Family Treasury of Sabbath Reading*.

EDUCATION, THE DRAMA, MUSIC, ART, SCIENCE, &c.

EDUCATION.

An Elementary Treatise on the Theory of Equations; with a Collection of Examples. By I. TODHUNTER, M.A. London: Macmillan and Co. pp. 279.

IN THIS ADMIRABLE LITTLE VOLUME Mr. Todhunter has made an important addition to that valuable series of elementary works which he has produced for the benefit of the students of mathematics. This treatise contains all the propositions usually included in elementary treatises on the theory of equations, illustrated by a well-selected collection of examples. In his preface Mr. Todhunter suggests that as that theory involves a large number of important results which can be demonstrated with simplicity and clearness, the subject may advantageously engage the attention of a student at an early period of his course. This treatise may be read by those who are familiar with algebra, with the exception of four articles, which may be postponed by those who are unacquainted with De Moivre's Theorem in Trigonometry. Mr. Todhunter's work may indeed be regarded as a sequel to algebra. The examples have been selected from the College and University examination papers.

First Latin Reader: for the Use of Schools. By ARCHIBALD H. BOYCE, A.B. (T. Nelson and Sons. pp. 216.)—The plan of Mr. Boyce's "First Latin Reader" is similar to that upon which his "First Greek Reader" was constructed. It is "at once a grammar, a reader, an exercise-book and a vocabulary. Its aim is twofold—first, to give a complete view of the inflexions of nouns and verbs, with a careful regard to simplicity and clearness; and, secondly, to supply a series of interesting and easy lessons in continuous reading." This plan is well carried out enough; but whether it is the best possible plan of a reader may be open to some demur. A grammar of itself is a necessary school-book as a kind of statute-book of the language; but in teaching it seems always best to exercise the pupil in reading the language first, and then teaching him how to apply the laws of grammar to that which he has learnt especially. This, however, is not Mr. Boyce's method; but the method which he has adopted is followed out conscientiously and methodically.

Elementary Treatise on Physics, Experimental and Applied. By Professor A. GANOT. Translated and edited by E. ATKINSON, Ph.D. Part I. (H. Ballière. pp. 72.)—Those engaged in the higher branches of tuition should be much obliged to Dr. Atkinson for bringing within the reach of English scholars this edition of Professor Ganot's valuable work—a work which has already attained the ninth edition in its original form. Judging from this first sample, the translation will be everything that could be wished. The language is as clear and precise as in the original, and the illustrations are well drawn and engraved. This first part consists of seventy-two pages of letter-press, containing fifty woodcuts. The whole work will be completed in twelve parts, containing 780 pages, and 600 illustrations to the text.

THE FOLLOWING PUPILS of the School of Practical Navigation, Gravesend, have recently passed the examination of the Marine Board, and obtained their certificates: Mr. Wm. Bigg, Mr. Wm. Rae, and Mr. Cor Charlton.

The Vice-Principalship of the Theological College of the diocese of Bath and Wells has been conferred upon the Rev. Augustus William Grafton, B.A., late scholar of Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

Dr. David Roberts, of Great Dover-street, Southwark, has been elected medical officer for the Licensed Victuallers' School, in the room of Mr. Odling (father of Dr. William Odling, Professor of Chemistry at Guy's Hospital), who recently resigned, after holding the office for thirty years.

The examination of candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the University of London, commenced on Monday morning last, the subjects being Greek, Latin, Grecian History, Animal Physiology, Mechanical and Natural Philosophy, Logic, and Moral Philosophy. The examination for honours in connection with the same degree, will commence on Tuesday next, the 5th inst. The examination for the new degree of Bachelor of Science, also commenced on Monday. The subjects in which candidates were tested being Chemistry, Geology, Palæontology, Animal Physiology, Mechanical and Natural Philosophy, Logic, and Moral Philosophy. The examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine will commence on Monday next, the 4th inst.; and that for Doctor of Medicine, on Monday the 25th.

Oxford.—The names of the following gentlemen who have been nominated to the offices of Examiner and Moderator in their respective Schools by the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors, will be submitted to Congregation on Thursday next, the 7th inst., at ten o'clock: Public Examiner, Mr. A. G. V. Harcourt, M.A., Ch. Ch., in *Scientia Naturali*.—Moderator, Mr. F. Otter, M.A., C.C.C., in *Disciplinæ Mathematicarum Schola*.

The Rawlinsonian Professor (Dr. Bosworth) intends to resume his lectures at two o'clock on Wednesday next, in the Clarendon, and to continue them every Wednesday and Friday during the term. The first lecture, "On the Origin and Influence of the Danes and of their Language upon England," will be public and free of admission; the subsequent lectures will be more private, and adapted to Anglo-Saxon students.

The following gentlemen were, on Saturday, the 26th ult., after five days' examination, elected to the vacant demyships and exhibitions at Magdalen College:—*Classical Demyships*: 1. Mr. Harman Chaloner Ogle, of Victoria College, Jersey. 2. Mr. William Skinner Boyde, of Bradfield College, Berks. The third classical demyship was not awarded.—*Mathematical Demyship*: Mr. Henry Daman, of Eton College.—*Demyship in Natural Science*: Mr. Arthur Gilbert Girdlestone, of Oriol College.—*Mathematical Exhibition*: Mr. Dumond H. Wynn Sampson, of Beaumaris School.—*Classical Exhibition*: Mr. Edward Worsley, of St. Peter's College, Radley.

In a convocation held on Tuesday, the Vice-Chancellor was authorised to pay to Mr. T. C. Sanders, of Oriol College, the sum of 100*l.* for each of the four ensuing terms, for preparing such students as, having succeeded in the first Indian examination, are candidates for the second Indian examination, to take place in June or July next, in "the general principles of jurisprudence and the elements of Hindu and Mahometan law."

In the same convocation it was agreed that a pension of 20*l.* per annum be paid from the University chest to Mrs. Sarah James, widow of Mr. Thomas James, late inferior bedel of law.

Cambridge.—The election of a Hulsean Lecturer, to succeed the Very Rev. the Dean of Exeter, took place on Saturday morning, the 26th ult. At ten o'clock the gentlemen who have the appointment in their hands assembled at Magdalen College, of which the present Vice-Chancellor, the Hon. and Rev. Latimer Neville, is the Master. The electors were the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Whewell, the Master of Trinity College; the Rev. Dr. Bateson, Master of St. John's College; the Revs. Dr. Jeremie, Norris, and Brown, the three Professors of Divinity. The election fell upon the Rev. Joseph Barber Lightfoot, M.A., of Trinity College. Mr. Lightfoot, who is tutor to the Prince of Wales, graduated in 1851, when he was the 31st Wrangler. He is at present Fellow and Tutor of Trinity.

Mr. Douglas Close Richmond, B.A., Bell Scholar (5th Classic and 2nd Chancellor's Classical Medalist, 1861), of St. Peter's College, elected a Fellow thereof.

The Council of the Senate having taken into their consideration the statute for the Craven Scholarship, the Battie Scholarship, the Davies Scholarship, and the Pitt Scholarship in common, which was sanctioned by the Queen in Council, 16th April, 1861, have recommended to the Senate the following regulations: "1. The persons who are to examine the candidates for the above-named Scholarships and to elect the scholars shall be the Vice-Chancellor, the Public Orator, the Regius Professor of Greek, and two members of the Senate appointed by grace of the Senate at the last Congregation in November in every year, provided that in case any of the ex-officio electors be prevented from taking part in the examination a deputy shall be appointed in each case by grace of the Senate. 2. On the first Monday in December in every year there shall be a meeting at the Vice-Chancellor's of the electors to the scholarships to consider which of the scholarships shall be declared vacant, and public notice of the vacancy or vacancies declared shall be given forthwith. 3. The scholars on the above-mentioned foundations shall ordinarily be required to reside in the University during the major part of every term, with the understanding that they shall have such leave of absence as will enable them to retain their scholarships until each scholar becomes in rotation senior scholar. In case of any instance of non-residence in the University for one whole term before the Bachelor's degree, the electors at their meeting shall have the power of declaring vacant the scholarship of the person so non-resident in preference to that of the senior scholar, if it appear to them that such non-residence is without sufficient excuse. 4. Of the scholarships which shall have become voidable by non-residence, that shall be declared vacant which has been held for the longest time, provided that no one scholarship shall have become necessarily void before the day of the meeting of the electors, in which case no other scholarship shall be declared vacant for that year. 5. Any undergraduate may be a candidate for any of the abovementioned scholarships, provided he be not of more than three years' standing from the time of his first residence. 6. The names of the candidates shall be made known to the Vice-Chancellor by their respective tutors not later than the Monday next before the commencement of the examination. 7. The examination shall begin on the Monday next after the last Saturday in January in every year. (Signed) L. Neville, V.C.; W. Whewell; W. H. Bateson; G. E. Corrie; E. Harold Browne; W. G. Clark; G. E. Paget; L. France; John Fuller; W. M. Campion; Henry Latham; Mynors Bright; J. B. Lightfoot."

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—A new four-act opera, from the pen of a native musician, and brought out with exemplary completeness, is just now the animating theme that permeates all classes of the musical community. Its title is "Ray Blas," composer, Mr. Howard Glover. In the spring of the present year loud whispers of its birth were circulated; but, from motives of policy, its introduction to the public gaze stood among other deferred matters, calculated to give additional importance to the first autumn meeting. On Thursday, therefore, Victor Hugo's drama, in a form somewhat different from the original, was first submitted. The name of Mr. Glover is not unfamiliar to the public ear. "Tam o' Shanter," and several other works of sterling worth, have awarded to him a niche in the temple of English musicians who have fairly earned emi-

nence. This last effort, however, far transcends anything with which his name has been previously interwoven. Already, the laudation of enthusiastic admirers has overstepped the bounds of the composer's anticipation. Few works of this class can be judged of correctly by a single hearing, no matter how astute the listener may be. It is equally difficult to predict endurance, seeing that public approbation is capricious, and all men have not faith. The "book" to which Mr. Glover's music is wedded has had a long run of popularity, and the tale which it tells is, strictly speaking, "familiar as household words." Mr. Glover, undesirous of having a partner in his glory, has himself constructed the libretto of his opera. It must be admitted that the ingredient of novelty is manifest in the mode of dealing with it. There is a strange intermixture of dialogue and song, neither remarkable for neat prose, good blank verse, nor flowing metre. Some of the songs just touch upon the confines of poetry, but they have the fault of being drawn out to an inordinate length. The adaptation is, upon the whole, a tolerably correct version of the original story. Scene first presents a magnificent saloon in that portion of the Royal Palace at Madrid occupied by *Don Sallust* (Mr. Santley). In honour of the King's birthday, a large party of courtiers and nobles are assembled, who open the entertainment with a chorus, "Gaily pass the jocund hours." When concluded, *Oscar*, a page (Miss Jessie McLean), enters and reveals a few state secrets. The chorus resume their strains. *Don Sallust*, particularly uneasy in his situation as Prime Minister to Charles II., gives vent to his feelings in a kind of Polyphemian scena, "My heart with rage is swelling;" the melody of the movement, in 9-8 measure, is not only striking, but powerfully descriptive. Following up the story, the appearance of *Ruy Blas* (Mr. Harrison) is now due; a long and not very interesting scena is assigned to him, having for its burden the right to love, and the powerlessness of pride to quench or subdue the flame. A trio between *Don Sallust*, *Ruy Blas*, and *Don Caesar di Bazan* (Mr. A. St. Albyn), rife with conflicting passions succeeds. This is very ingeniously scored, and tells the story most admirably. A ballad for *Ruy Blas*, "Beside her lattice every night," in 3-4 measure, is of the kind likely to become popular. The trio before alluded to, "O, madness worse than all," is then taken up again, and a long duet between *Don Sallust* and *Don Caesar* (the hero of Wallace's "Maritana") immediately follows; the burden of this is how to avoid creditors and to get money to lavish away. A chorus with a tarantella, "Dulcet music, blythe as sweet," and another chorus in honour of the *Queen*, who, meanwhile, is seen passing slowly along a gallery at the back of the stage, closes the first act.

The curtain next rises to exhibit a saloon in the palace of the *Queen*. A part song, delicately constructed for female voices, is sung during the presentation of a floral tribute, "We have wandered through the gardens." The *Queen* (Miss Louisa Pyne), evidently burdened with woes, unbosoms them to *Casilda*, her favourite page (Miss Thirlwall). This is done by means of an aria in a minor key. The accompaniment is principally remarkable for the rushing current of the violins muted, which contrasts admirably with the plaintive character of the melody beginning "In the stillness of the night." Another melody, but of a very different school, quickly follows, "A trusty heart to sorrow's need," which might have been contributed by Balfe, from the striking similarity to some of that favourite composer's popular songs. A chorus of mendicants, "Largesse, largesse," is far more original, and withal, capably written. After a short dialogue between the *Queen*, *Oscar*, and *Casilda*, a trio, "Beauteous lady, list my strain," affords the page an opportunity of exhibiting her vocal register to the best advantage. The *Duchess d'Albuquerque* (Miss Susan Pyne) has now charge of a provoking song, "Where a husband's eye must fall," which did not seem to strike the auditory as possessing any special merit. "Holy mother, virgin mild," an impressive composition, accompanied chiefly by wind instruments, which came next, is one of the brightest gems in the opera. Almost immediately after the *Queen* has finished her devotions (abruptly broken off), she begins another strain to the words "Why, then, for such loving care," abounding with rapid passages, some of them soaring into the higher regions of the soprano register. In the finale to the second act, "O cease fond heart to flutter," the composer has been lavish of his knowledge, and has shown great skill in working up the chosen subject to an effective climax. In the third act there is but one ballad that is likely to be heard apart from the opera—"Could life's dark scene be changed for me." The solo music of the fourth act is evenly shared by the *Queen*, *Don Sallust*, and *Ruy Blas*. It contains, however, too many dramatic and deeply interesting points to be passed over without a more extended notice than our columns of this week will permit. We shall, therefore, return to the subject. Meanwhile, it ought to be known that the opera is put upon the stage in a splendid manner, and is richly deserving the attention of all who take an interest in the progress of art, and who would fain contribute something more towards its advancement than the scant offering of lip homage.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—If the gradual swell of visitors to the Saturday concerts evinces anything, it is a growing desire to become better acquainted with really good music through effective organs. Blondin's terror-creating exhibitions are evidently declining in favour by the multitude, whereas that class of the community who seek for mental aliment in music are fast getting—numerically speaking—the upper hand of those who travel to Sydenham to gratify the morbid taste of gazing on the feats of a daring French acrobat. If the advance of musical taste be indisputably admitted, it behoves those entrusted with the arrangement of these Saturday concerts to examine

scrupulously the merits of every item inserted in the programme, and to be fully satisfied as to the capabilities of parties selected as exponents. Had these points been better observed, we are strongly inclined to think that a more satisfactory entertainment would have been afforded to the thousands assembled at the last meeting. It is all very well to step occasionally from a beaten path, provided such a departure promises agreeable and instructive issues. But it may be asked whether a pianoforte solo from the volcanic school of Listz, most inefficiently played, is likely to enhance the character of these half-crown concerts. We think not. M. Beringer is neither a child nor a wonder, and his proper place at present is not in that Saturday orchestra. Haydn's Symphony in G was the only instrumental assignment worth listening to. Wagner's march, "Lohengrin," excited attention from the extraordinary number of notes that the composer has thrown into it, in order to illustrate the "music of the future." The second part of the programme was made up exclusively of an operetta by Mozart, entitled "L'Impresario." According to Herr Manns, this trifle (for such it is for Mozart) was produced at a court festival at Schönbrunn, and afterwards at the Karntner Thor Theatre at Vienna, but for some reason it did not please, and after three performances was withdrawn. The reason why it did not please is obvious enough; there is little or nothing in it calculated to excite pleasurable emotions; an instrumental prelude and four vocal pieces, in which two prime donne dispute fiercely for priority of position and an operatic engagement constitute its sum and substance. Miss Eleanor Wilkinson, Mme. Lemmens Sherrington, and Mr. Seymour were the vocalists engaged.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Chamber Concerts given by the pupils of the Royal Academy within the last two years proved so successful, that they have resulted in becoming a permanent portion of the musical system in London which now revolves from season to season with surprising regularity. Such a meeting as that given on Wednesday evening, in Tenterden-street, is admirably calculated to afford the public glimpses of the future musicians' destination while in transitu. No one present was so unreasonable as to expect a faultless performance of the great masters, and yet not a few were delighted by the manner in which the students addressed themselves to their task, and the efficiency exhibited by many in the prosecution of it. The first item in the programme, Mozart's quartet in E flat for piano, violin, viola, and violoncello, although somewhat coarsely played, shadowed forth considerable care in the endeavour to elucidate the beauties of the work. A duet (pianoforte) introduced Miss Thomson and Mr. G. Bambridge. It was not a very captivating composition, but it became interesting from the neatness of the playing. A solo for the same instrument, composed by C. Mayer and performed by Mme. De Gran, evoked a large amount of enthusiasm, and deservedly so. The vocal music of the first part of the programme included a duet from the "Amber Witch," "O lady morn, on silver clouds reclining;" a romance from "Der Frieschutz," "Einst traumte," and a gondoliera (MS.), the latter sung by Miss Robertine Henderson, and encored. In the second part the vocal element predominated. A manuscript ballad, "The beating of our own hearts," and two part songs for female voices, "The Wood-thrush," and "Light and laughing summer sky," raised the delight of the audience to a pitch that must have proved very gratifying to the young students on this their inaugural evening. A word of commendation is also due to Mr. J. Hill and Mr. H. G. Thomas, for the thought and care bestowed in the rendering of a string of duets by Herr Moloque, for pianoforte and violin. The rooms were much crowded, we might add inconveniently so.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

MR. BARRY SULLIVAN announces to the world, through the advertising columns of the *Era*, that he is "pronounced by an overwhelming majority of the press and the public of two hemispheres, 'the first of living actors,' 'the Garrick of the modern stage,' 'the greatest Shakespearean actor in the world,'" and that he "will immediately commence a series of farewell performances prior to his departure to fulfil engagements in the principal cities of America, Canada, California, and Australia."

Not "two Richmonds in the field," but two *Othellos* on the stage at the same time. Mr. Gustavus Vasa Brooke, "the eminent tragedian," has "recently returned from America," and, at the head of "her Majesty's servants," is delighting the lieges with that "great impersonation of *Othello*," the success of which was (teste the advertisement) "fully anticipated by all lovers of Shakespeare." "The tragedy (we are assured on the same authority), from the text of the immortal bard, will be repeated every evening." To do Mr. Brooke justice, he is, in many respects, better than when he last appeared before the public. His magnificent voice (which had to some extent become impaired by over use) has been quite restored by his trip to the antipodes, and to the lovers of the old-fashioned traditions, this actor is the *beau ideal* of the great, strong, savage Moor, which, stilted though the part might be, was, we believe, much nearer what Shakespeare meant than the conception which M. Fechter strives to realise. Mr. Brooke's efforts are ably seconded by an efficient *troupe*. The public, however, does not seem to respond to all these treats with the alacrity that might have been expected.

The "Isle of St. Tropez," which last winter was one of the chief attractions at the St. James's Theatre, has been revived with great success. Mr. Wigan and Miss Herbert retain their former characters, and the part previously played by Mr. Emery is now sustained by Mr. George Vining.

Mr. Edwin Booth, of American celebrity, is making one more experiment upon the patience of the British public in "King Richard III."

The cast is strong, and the efforts of Mr. Buckstone and his merry men are in the highest degree commendable; but Mr. Booth is not fitted to please the taste of the British public in the higher walks of the Shakespearean drama. On Wednesday night, Mr. Booth played *Shylock*, and on Thursday and Friday *Richelieu*.

On Monday night, a new farce, by Mr. Oxenford, was produced at the Olympic Theatre. It is called "A Legal Impediment." It is one of those light pieces of extravagance in which Mr. Robson delights to illustrate some of the most eccentric phases of vulgar life, and which his audience accepts from him with so much apparent pleasure. The main point of the little farce is, that Mr. Robson (as a process-server) gets very tipsy and then gets sober again. To be sure this is the main incident in "Boots at the Swan," and also in "The Wandering Minstrel;" but that is no reason why it should not be the main incident in a hundred pieces—when you can get Mr. Oxenford to write them and Mr. Robson to act them.

At the benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Matthews, on Saturday night, the 26th ult., Mr. Mathews informed the audience that he intended shortly to leave the stage for the purpose of opening an entertainment: "I have come (said he, with characteristic smartness) to bid you farewell. That is, farewell for a short time. I am not about to go to America—no. I should rather think not—nor to Australia, nor to Seringapatam, nor any of the colonies. But the fact is, I am about to retire from the stage; not that I have made my fortune, pray don't imagine that for an instant. The plain truth is I am going to have a shop of my own, going to set up in business for myself, and I am asking you to become my customers. I know this is an advertisement; indeed, a large poster, and ought to be paid for accordingly. But everybody has said to me, 'Why don't you do an entertainment?' and at last the answer has come, 'Why shouldn't I?' To excuse a reply of this kind I have only the old one to add, my father did so before me. If I succeed, this will be my last appearance on the stage; if not, you will see me again in my old quarters. I have only to add, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Matthews will be 'at home' some time in November, and we shall be happy to receive all the company we can get. Thanking you for the past, let me now invite the continuance of your favours in a new form for the future." In one sense, we are sorry for this; for the stage just now can but ill spare the prince of light comedians. In another, we are glad; for it cannot be doubted that with ordinary prudence in the selection of his subjects, Mr. Mathews may, by this means, make a substantial provision for the long-delayed evening of his day.

Although the popularity of "The Colleen Bawn" is far from being exhausted, M. Boucicault's drama of "The Octoroon" is announced for early in November. The substitution will be welcome to the actors, who must by this time be so thoroughly weary of this well-worn harness that any change will be agreeable. But if the actors be weary, not so the public. Although to-night will witness, we believe, the two hundred and sixty-seventh performance of "The Colleen Bawn" on the stage of the Adelphi Theatre, the crowding of the audience, and the desire to see this attractive drama, is as remarkable as ever. We are glad to hear, however, that the statement which was circulated that a poor woman had been "crushed to death" in endeavouring to get into the theatre, is not quite true. The poor woman fainted in the crowd, and on being removed died shortly after; but no signs of injury were found to show that she had been crushed, and the medical men have announced it as their opinion that she died of organic disease, the fatal termination of which may have been accelerated by the heat and pressure of the crowd.

At the Surrey Theatre, a burlesque of "The Colleen Bawn" has been produced with success, under the title of "The Coolen, Drawn (from a novel source); or, the Great Sensation Diving Belle."

Mr. Halliwell has averted the sale for building purposes of the site of Shakespeare's house at Stratford, and has secured the land for the benefit of the public. Mr. Halliwell was just in time, for both the Secretary of the Conservative Land Society and Mr. E. T. Smith appeared in the market for the purpose of securing the prize, and, although the ostensible purposes of both those gentlemen was to benefit the public, we are not sorry that Mr. Halliwell is the purchaser. We have also heard of an American gentleman, who generously proposed to buy the land for presentation to the British public. The gentlemen who have as yet generously come forward to aid Mr. Halliwell in this pious office are Mr. Henry Huth, 100*l.*; Mr. G. L. Prendergast, 100*l.*; Mr. H. B. Sheridan, M.P., 100*l.*; Mr. William Tite, M.P., 100*l.*; Mr. James Parker, 100*l.*; Mr. Benjamin Webster, 100*l.*; Mr. F. W. Cousins, 100*l.*; an anonymous lady, 100*l.*; and Miss Burdett Coutts, 100*l.* Mr. Halliwell himself gives 400*l.*, but intimates that he will not receive of any other contributor a larger sum than 100*l.* From this list it appears that 1300*l.* is forthcoming, and that 100*l.* only remains to be found. It is intimated, however, that another 100*l.* will be required for the expenses of the transaction. We have no doubt that the past week has produced applicants more than enough for the honour of supplying the deficiency. No precise announcement has as yet been made of what Mr. Halliwell intends to do with the land; but it is expected that the garden will be restored and converted into a place likely to afford agreeable reminiscences of the bard. It is also, we believe, suggested that some institution of a charitable nature should be added. Authentic information on the subject of the purchase adds that "the purchaser and the two intending bidders met on Friday on the grounds of New-place, and all three rejoiced at the fortunate result, and Mr. Halliwell was warmly congratulated on the success of his labours. The new mayor, Mr. Kendall, who has just been installed in office, has a thorough Shakespearean feeling, and will do all in his power to carry out Mr. Halliwell's views. Mr. Hunt, the Town-clerk, with whom Mr. Halliwell has been staying, has contributed his share to the rendering the place the resort of all the lovers of the poet. Resisting large offers, he has added to the house in Henley-street, in which Shakespeare was born, the portrait recently discovered. This painting is now placed in the room at the back of that in which the poet was born, formerly occupied by the custodian. It has been handsomely framed and placed in a fire-proof case, and an opening made in the ceiling to throw the light on the face. The room has

been prepared under the superintendence of Mr. Gibbs, the architect, who directed all the former works for the safety from fire and for the preservation of the house. The authenticity of this portrait is in dispute, but every one looking on it will agree with Mr. Halliwell that it must be a copy of the bust in the Holy Trinity Church. Other relics connected with the poet's career are being collected; and as his birthplace now stands isolated, surrounded by a garden, the plants and shrubs in which are beginning to grow, the pilgrim to his shrine will find new incentives to further visits."

The *Entr' Acte* states that Rossini had addressed the following letter to M. Alphonse Royer, Director of the Grand Opera: "Passy, Oct. 15. DEAR FRIEND,—In consequence of an application made by me to the Committee of the Society of Concerts of the Conservatoire de Musique, I have obtained the favour of having executed a small vocal piece of my composition in a concert which is to be given by the said society for the elevation of a monument in honour of the learned and celebrated Cherubini. I have composed my *morceau* for four bass voices in unison. Its title is the "Chant des Titans," and for the execution I must have four able singers. I ask them from you, who are their director. Their names are Belval, Cazaux, Faure, Obin—a *perfecta vicinda* (of equal rank). As you will observe, I subscribe them in alphabetical order, to prove to you that I have not forgotten the *conveniensie teatrale*. Will you, my dear M. Royer, be kind enough to give me a new mark of your sympathy by requesting these gentlemen, in my name, to lend me their co-operation in the execution of my "Chants des Titans," in which there will not be introduced the slightest roulade, or chromatic scale, or trill, or arpeggio. It is a simple chant of Titanic rhythm, and somewhat out of the common run. A little repetition with me will be all that is necessary. If my health permitted I would willingly (as it is my duty to do) go to those excellent artists and in person demand the favour which I desire. But, alas! my dear friend, my legs shake as much as my heart palpitates; and that heart in advance testifies to you its warm gratitude. It guides my hand to repeat to you the sentiments of the highest esteem, and the sincere friendship of your affectionate G. ROSSINI, Pianist of the Fourth Class."

Miles. Parepa and Corelli, with Messrs. Montem Smith, Allan Irving, Viotti Collins, and J. L. Hatton, are going the round of the provinces. At two concerts given at the Town-hall, Newbury, on the 25th ult., nearly all the leading families attended. The programmes were both very interesting ones, and the performance produced the most marked satisfaction.

The Liverpool Philharmonic Society's grandest concert of the season—the performance of Haydn's oratorio of "The Creation, with the principal soprano part supported by Madame Goldschmidt-Lind—took place on Monday evening. There was one of the largest, most fashionable, and aristocratic audiences that have ever graced the noble hall. Very few seats were vacant in the boxes or body, and the spacious galleries were almost inconveniently crowded. By a quarter to eight, the time announced for the concert to commence, band and chorus were in their places, and shortly afterwards Mr. Goldschmidt entered with Madame Goldschmidt leaning on his arm. This was a signal for a prolonged outburst of applause, which the lady gracefully acknowledged. Mr. Goldschmidt then took his station at the conductor's stand, and the oratorio commenced.

Some intimation having appeared respecting a proposed testimonial to Mr. Costa, the great conductor has published a letter, begging of the promoters to abstain from proceeding in the matter. "I have" (says Mr. Costa), "already received, in the esteem and respect which the profession, amateurs, and public in general have bestowed upon me for many years, a testimonial which is to me the utmost I could wish for; and as long as such esteem and respect are continued I can desire no other or higher testimonial."

ART AND ARTISTS.

TO-DAY THE NATIONAL GALLERY will be re-opened to the public, when all the oil pictures of Turner, formerly at South Kensington, with the exception of about half-a-dozen of the most eccentric, will be found on the walls of the old large, or west, room, which will now be labelled "Turner Gallery." The two screens in the centre of the room will show two of his finest water-colours, the "Edinburgh" and the "Battle of Fort Roc," besides smaller ones. This space has been obtained partly by re-arrangement, and partly by the withdrawal from Trafalgar-square of thirty-eight pictures, including the two large Guidos and the series of early German works, the destination of which has not yet been determined by the trustees. A new Rembrandt, being a portrait of himself, just purchased at Paris, and a new Garofalo, have been added to the collection, and will be exhibited to-day for the first time. The hanging ingenuity of Mr. Wornum must be perfectly wonderful in finding room for so many new pictures upon walls already perfectly well filled. Let us hope that the destination of the thirty-eight pictures thus abstracted from Trafalgar-square is not to be South Kensington.

The *Manchester Guardian* suggests that Etty's very beautiful picture of "Phædra and Cymochles on the Idle Lake," now in the Exhibition of the Royal Manchester Institution (the property of Messrs. D. Bolongaro and Sons), should be purchased by the Institution for its permanent Gallery: already ennobled by the presence of the grand "Sirens" and the poetical "Storm" of the same great painter. A correspondent of the journal, who signs himself "A Governor" (of the institution), thinks the suggestion "quite worthy the attention of the council," and hopes that "before the exhibition closes it will be marked 'sold.'" The picture in question is one in Etty's earlier (perfected) manner, belonging to that period in his course to which the "Cleopatra" and other similar pictures are referable: all poetic in motive, careful and finished in execution, comparatively small in size. We sincerely trust the Royal Manchester Institution will avail itself of the chance of securing so lovely and so creative a piece of painter's work at moderate cost; for it has long since ceased to be to the interest of the dealer tribe to force up Etty's in the market; other artists still living now engrossing their "nursing" care.

The Waterloo Chamber, at Windsor Castle, lately known by the name of the Picture Gallery, has been again rechristened as "The Music Gallery."

A remarkable competition is now open to the architects of all nations: that for the completion of the long unfinished and neglected western *façade* of the Duomo of Florence.

The Rev. W. Arthur Jones has presented to the Museum (at Taunton) of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society a very interesting and valuable series of Roman British Pottery, including portions of more than ninety vases collected by the donor himself, in the neighbourhood of Norton Fitzwarren, from the gravel beds which have been worked to obtain ballast for the Watchet Railway. Mr. Jones's inference is, that in the second or third century of the Christian era a large pottery was carried on in that spot.

The old Foreign Office in Downing-street—which, as materials, passed under Mr. Glasier's hammer last Monday—is disappearing under the hands of the bricklayers; as some of the adjacent streets of ancient houses have already done. Palmerston is determined to have his Palladian Foreign Office without more dangerous delay.

The old India House has come to be mere materials, which, on Monday next, the auctioneer will knock down in lots to the highest bidder, an acre and a half of the same. Even the new Museum erected three years ago from Mr. Digby Wyatt's design, in the Hindoo-Moresque style, with its graceful decorated columns, arched quadrangle, ornamental domed lantern, and mosaic pavement, will prematurely share the same ignoble fate. An encouraging reward for an ambitious architect.

The scheme for the resuscitation of the long-since-vanished High-cross of Edinburgh, has fallen to the ground. The proposal was to set up a (conjectural) facsimile of the original Cross (removed in 1756), on or near the old site, viz., at the opening of Parliament-square, in the High-street. A majority of the Town Council, whose sympathies are nowise antiquarian or æsthetic, has refused to grant that site, which lies within its control, but proposes another (which is not) opposite the County-buildings: one wholly inconsistent with the traditions of the once famous and historical monument. The committee of gentlemen interested in the project has, consequently, abandoned further action, and resolved to return the money already collected to the subscribers. We do not think such resuscitations of vanished historical monuments worth much, or, in fact, feasible. It would not have been the Cross identified with half the leading incidents in ancient Scottish history we should have had, but a mere make-believe—at best a memento of the old one. Hence it is—because once destroyed they can never be replaced—we should all cherish our historical monuments. But the project was an innocent one; and we cannot for a moment sympathise with the obstructive and Boetian spirit of the Edinburgh Town Council.

Mr. A. Warrington asks (in the *Builder*) a delicate question of the South Kensington people; to which we at once answer with a decided negative: "Is the style of drawing now pursued in the Schools of Art of that firm, decided, vigorous character that we find in the works of the Byzantine and Gothic sculptors, in the works of the Mosaicists, of Giotto, Masaccio, Orgagna, Michael Angelo? To my small mind it appears thin and wiry—what you expect in a lace design, careful, mechanical, 'steelpennish'; but I see none of that vigour I observe in the drawings of Messrs. E. B. Jones, D. G. Rossetti, Burges, &c. Now, the question arises, are the students of these schools to be mere designers of conventional flower forms? or are they to be artists, drawing ideas, groups of the human figure—those vigorous works, with a piece of chalk at the end of a stick—something that has life, power, expression? There will be no great design—that is, design of ideas, of the human figure—where there is no vigour. There will be no Giotto—designing with drawing as hard as the metallic stuff I see at Kensington. But, by the by, I noticed the drawing from Newcastle to have more power: it seemed less the work of rule and compass. I am quite certain that I have seen no drawing which at all gave me the idea of any one of the pupils ever designing a mosaic of the power and force of those I have seen in St. Mark's, at Venice."

On Monday a further portion arrived at the British Museum of the results of the excavations at Cyrene of Lieutenants Porcher and Smith, who have now concluded their eleven months' task, and quitted Cyrene. The entire collection includes some very interesting examples of late classic sculpture, on which we shall take an early opportunity of reporting at full. Meanwhile, we take from the *Times* the following account, from its Malta correspondent, of the means by which the last instalment of marbles was transported to Great Russell-street, from their native home—always an arduous business. "The sculptures, packed in sixty-three cases, were transported to the place of embarkation on three artillery waggons sent from Malta for the purpose, dragged by a party of seamen and marines, under the command of Lieutenant Carter, the smaller objects being carried by camels. The transport occupied from the 28th of September to the 13th of October, the distance from Cyrene to the coast being about twelve miles: Cyrene itself occupying a height about 2000 feet above the sea. The operations connected with the transport were much facilitated on this occasion by the excellent arrangements made by Captain Ewart, who had had considerable experience in the transport of heavy marbles while employed some years ago in embarking the discoveries of Sir Charles Fellows at Xanthus; and who, it will be remembered, was the only officer of the party landed who escaped the deadly fever of the country. Depots of provisions, both at Cyrene and on the shore, were established by his orders, to enable the work to be carried on in the event of communication with the ship being interrupted by the weather. These proved of great service, as, for half the time of the ship's stay, boats could not land on account of the surf. By an ingenious device of Captain Ewart, the waggons were fitted with a steering apparatus and man-harness, which materially contributed to the safety and comparative ease with which the heavily-loaded waggons were taken through a very difficult and mountainous country, over a road roughly laid down for the purpose before the ship arrived. By means of these and other thoughtful arrangements, the whole of the heavy marbles were brought down in three trips,

and safely embarked" at Marsa Sousah in Capt. Ewart's ship, the steam-frigate *Melpomene* (51 guns). During the entire period of Lieutenants Porcher and Smith's stay at Cyrene, the relations (with few exceptions) between them and the Bedouins, who now inhabit the country, had been most friendly. "But latterly, after the arrival of the *Melpomene*, the cupidity of the natives seems to have been excited by seeing the marbles taken out of the country at so great an expense. One tribe who had encamped for the time between Cyrene and the sea, endeavoured to levy sums of money under the threat of attacking the party employed transporting the marbles. Fortunately, however, the friendly interference of the principal sheikhs prevented an actual collision, which, from the great number and fanatical character of the Arabs, and the close cover of the country, would have been serious." At Malta the cases of antiquities were all transhipped from the *Melpomene* to the store-ship *Supply*.

SCIENCE AND INVENTIONS.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- MON. Medical. 8½. General Meeting, and Paper by Mr. Thomas Bryant, "Remarks on Vesico-Vaginal Fistula and Eruptive Perineum, with the Introduction of Improved Means for Operating."
WED. Geological. 8. 1. M. Marcel de Serres, "Note on the Bone Caves of Lunel Viel, Hérault." 2. Dr. A. Gesner, F.G.S., "On the Petroleum Springs of North America." 3. Mr. J. G. M. Vetch, "On a Volcanic Phenomena in Manila." 4. Dr. J. W. Dawson, F.G.S., "On some Additional Remains of Land Animals in the Coal Measures of Nova Scotia."
Pharmaceutical. 8.
THURS. Chemical. 8. 1. M. A. V. Harcourt, "On the Action of certain Gases on the Alkaline Peroxides." 2. Messrs. Abel and Field, "On some Results of the Analysis of Commercial Coppers." 4. Mr. Field, "On the Occurrence of Bismuth in Copper Minerals."
Linnæan. 8. 1. Dr. Lindley, "On West African Tropical Orchids." 2. Prof. Oliver, "On the Structure of the Anther."
FEL. Astronomical. 8.

MISCELLANEA.

A STATEMENT, widely circulated, that "arrangements had been made by her Majesty's Commissioners, whereby the holders of the ordinary season-tickets for the Exhibition (1862), will be admitted to the Gardens of the Horticultural Society without extra payment," has been authoritatively contradicted by Mr. Sanford, the Secretary to the Commissioners.

The Queen has offered to confer the dignity of knighthood upon Mr. Fairbairn, the President of the British Association, in consideration of the eminent services he has rendered to science. It is understood that Mr. Fairbairn has declined the honour.

The winter course of lectures in connection with the Chelsea Athenæum have commenced. Joseph Eldred, Esq., on Monday evening last, essayed upon the "Great Poetical Writers of the Nineteenth Century," reading with great skill and elocutionary power choice selections from the works of modern authors. The names of Dean Trench, Professor Hunt, &c., occupy dates on the quarter's programme.

It has been announced that the health of Lord Brougham had so far improved as to permit of his presiding at the anniversary of the Ware-housemen and Clerks' Schools, on Friday (yesterday).

The following is from the *Liverpool Mercury*, of October 28th: "A short time ago considerable discussion took place in reference to the statements of M. du Chaillu, an African traveller, as to his having travelled in Equatorial Africa. A gentleman recently arrived at this port from Africa has given us some information on the subject. His object is to confirm the statements made by M. du Chaillu, and to put the public in possession of the truth. He states that in July 1860, he was in that part of Africa known as the gorilla country, trading with the natives on the various rivers. During his previous visits he had directed his attention to securing specimens of animals, many of which afterwards found a place amongst the zoological collections in this country. His recent visit afforded him further opportunity of engaging in his favourite pursuit, and he invited the natives, with whom he had frequent intercourse, to procure for him anything worthy of special interest. It appears that whilst employed in trading up one of the rivers, a native told him he knew of a curious animal, and would go and shoot it for him. The native crossed over the river, and after being absent a short time returned, bringing with him an extraordinary looking animal, having all the peculiarities ascribed to the gorilla. It bore a strong resemblance in many respects to the human species, and our informant expresses himself perfectly confident that it was a specimen of the gorilla as described by M. du Chaillu. The animal, which had been shot through the jaw, died in about two hours afterwards. Some of the other native traders, finding that the gorilla had excited the curiosity of our countryman, told him there was another in a part of the district distant about three days' journey; and that it was in the hands of the bushmen, being domesticated amongst them, and held in such veneration as to be an object of worship. He asked them to go and fetch it, but they declined to do so, fearing that when he got it on board his ship he would retain it. He was asked to go and see it, and would have done so but for the distance, and probable risk of life, several of the native tribes being then engaged in a war with each other. The natives seemed perfectly familiar with the gorilla, and described its habits and mode of life. From the information obtained, no doubt is entertained that many more of the same species might be found in the interior of the country. Our informant wishes it to be understood that he merely desires to bear his testimony to the truth of M. du Chaillu's statements as to the existence of the gorilla: and further, that specimens of the animal can be procured in the district to which reference is made.

"Peele's Coffee-house," formerly the resort of many of the literary and legal celebrities of the day, has been offered for sale under the hammer of Messrs. Cronin, the auctioneers, who describe it as "one of the institutions of the City of London," and as celebrated for its files of London and country newspapers for nearly a century past, and which alone, apart from the trade of the hotel and tavern, furnished a considerable income. The property, which was susceptible of great expansion, was held in three tenures, viz., Nos. 177 and 178, Fleet-street, popularly known as Peele's,

on lease for twenty-nine years, at 290*l.* per annum; the portion in Fetterlane at 105*l.* per annum, with messuages in Fleur de Lis-court, making a total of 443*l.* per annum. The biddings commenced at 3000*l.*, and the property was ultimately knocked down, but not sold, at 4300*l.*, being below the reserve price.

THE FUNERAL OF MRS. BROWNING.

Florence.

ON SATURDAY MORNING, the 29th June, Elizabeth Barrett Browning died in that Casa Guida whose name she has placed among the household words of England's classic poetry. The event has been a shock to all who knew and loved her, for, though an invalid during great part of her life, and during the last winter, at Rome, almost entirely confined to her chamber, the illness under which she sunk had attacked her but a few days before its fatal result, and not long after she had been able to travel for her return hither from Rome. Change of air at Leghorn was advised on the first symptoms appearing, and the family had arrived from that city at Florence, a very brief interval before this bereavement. The sad impression received from it has not been confined to English residents: the Florentine journals have announced it as a calamity to literature, with appreciating tributes to that exalted genius, and to the generous sympathies for Italy that had found eloquent expression in her writings, and endeared her to this land of her adoption. It was announced that the funeral rites might be attended by all friends and admirers, and many, Italians and English, Protestants and Catholics, of both sexes, proved eager to accept the mournful invitation by assembling before the funeral procession arrived, yesterday evening, in the cemetery outside the Porta Pinti. A more beautiful place of sepulture could not be imagined; like that for Protestants in Rome, this also is bounded on one side by the ancient city walls, while beyond expands a landscape of smiling loveliness, the luxurious Arno Valley, bestrewn with villages and pleasant country houses, with its amphitheatre of gracefully-outlined mountains, among whose forms the height and towers of Frisole rise nobly conspicuous. The burial-ground belongs to the Swiss, and occupies a rising ground laid out like a wooded garden, with a cluster of cypresses at the highest level, its terminating point; and in the centre, at the convergences of the alleys, a pillar surmounted by a white marble cross, raised, as the epigraph tells us, by the King of Prussia in 1858: "I am the Resurrection and the Life," &c., being the text inscribed (in French) above this recording line. Among shrubs and flowering plants stood numerous monuments, simple, and mostly in good taste, surmounted by the cross or an urn, and with epitaphs in which the English predominates, though many languages appear, almost all associating some text from Scripture with the name of the dead.

Among others, I noticed one whose simplicity of tribute to an illustrious name seems more appropriate when we remember the bold and religious speculations to which that active genius abandoned itself—without symbol or ornament is the plain monumental slab bearing the words, "Theodore Parker, born at Lexington, Massachusetts, United States of America, August 24th, 1810; died at Florence, May 10th, 1860." Shortly before sunset arrived the convoy, with the last remains of her whose resting-place will assuredly consecrate this spot into one for the pilgrimage and

reverence of future ages; a large garland of white flowers and a laurel wreath lay on the plain unpretending hearse now driven up to the entrance on the high road; here the coffin was removed to be placed within the gateway-lodge, where the English clergyman commenced the service from the Anglican Liturgy, and at this moment a numerous group stood—many deeply affected, not a few with tears—around the bier of that gloriously-gifted woman. Among those I noticed Francisco dall'Oregaro, one of Italy's first living poets; Mr. Storey, the well-known American sculptor and writer; Mr. Anthony Trollope; and, supported by the last two, the widowed husband, whose presence at such a time surprised me, for he was evidently prostrated by grief to the last degree. Scarce able, it seemed, to stand, and bewildered as one lost in an overwhelming dream, poor Mr. Browning looked indeed as if a blight had passed over his existence from which there could be no earthly healing. Followed by these mourners, the coffin was then carried up the central avenue to the freshly-dug grave, prepared for only one tenant near that cross and its pillar; and during the remainder of the rite, here performed over the open burial-place, I could observe the sorrowful self-possession of that group of chief mourners, the widower just able to control himself from an outburst of feeling, and his and her child, a fine boy of sweetly intelligent countenance, showing amidst his emotion a self-command beyond his years. He reminded me of his mother, in feature and expression, as he stood bare-headed, with long wavy hair, that child of illustrious parentage; and there stood also an accomplished lady, Miss Blagdon, the bosom friend of the deceased, whose sorrow seemed scarce less than that of her nearest and dearest. I looked into the still open grave after the sublime service had closed, and the chief mourners had slowly passed away, and there saw the coffin of the great poetess, the white-rose wreath at the foot, the laurel crown at the head, the newly-scattered dust on the sable cover, the name and date of death; while the line recording her age was hidden, being alone legible on the inscription partially concealed by that crown appropriately laid with her remains, just about to be for ever covered by earth—wreath, and garland, and dead. The last rays of the setting sun now gilded that *riante* landscape, distinctly presented to view from the level of this higher ground in the cemetery; and the whole scene appeared at this moment essentially Italian in the character of landscape as in the effects of sky and atmosphere. Where could be a more fit resting-place for her who loved this fascinating land so well, and sang so eloquently of its struggles, its sufferings, and triumphs? Close to her grave grows (I was struck by this coincidence) a young laurel-tree, besides other flowering plants; the cross gleams from a background of cypress foliage above; and around her lie the dead of almost all lands where her language is spoken; this, too, amidst a scene that might be taken as the abstract of Italy in its fairest aspects, and close to the city where assuredly is the worthiest centre of its civilisation.

O narate l'altissimo poeta—

the line from Dante on his monument at Santa Croce, suggested itself to her as the appropriate epitaph, whatever memorial is henceforth to mark this spot; and with that quotation I turned away—consoled by the thought how bright and worthy of herself was her career throughout—to leave the Italian grave of Elizabeth Browning. C. J. H.

THE

BOOKSELLERS' RECORD, AND AUTHORS' & PUBLISHERS' REGISTER.

MR. AND MRS. HOWITT'S "Ruined Abbeys and Castles of Great Britain," with photographic illustrations by Bedford, Sedgfield, Wilson, Fenton, and others, gives pleasant warning of the approach of Christmas. We have also "The Life and Correspondence of Admiral Sir Charles Napier, from Personal Recollections, Letters, and Official Documents;" "Cairo to Sinai, and Sinai to Cairo," by Mr. W. J. Beaumont, being an account of a journey in the desert of Arabia in November and December of last year; and, by the same author, a "Concise Arabic Grammar;" Mr. Thomas Lewin's "Sketch of the City and Temple of Jerusalem," from the earliest times to the siege of Titus; the "Reminiscences of a Veteran," being personal and military adventures in Portugal, Spain, France, Malta, New South Wales, Norfolk Island, New Zealand, the Andaman Islands, and India; "The Dutch at Home," a series of articles by M. Alphonse Esquiros, selected and translated in two volumes from the *Revue des deux Mondes*, by Mr. Lascelles Wraxall; a Life of Fra Angelico da Fiesole, by the Rev. F. Goodwin; a reprint of Mr. Redpath's Life of Captain John Brown, of Harper's Ferry; and a Life of Baron Ricasoli. In theology, "The Beginnings of the Book of Genesis," with Notes and Reflections, by the Rev. Isaac Williams; a reprint of the late Rev. Dr. Mill's "Observations on the Attempted Application of Pantheistic Principles to the Theory and Historic Criticism of the Gospel, being the Christian Advocates' Publications for the Years 1840-1844," a work for some years out of print and of late much sought for; and Professor Goldwin Smith on "Rational Religion." In fiction, "The Frigate and Luggie," by Mr. F. C. Armstrong; "Crow's Nest Farm," by Miss Julia Addison; Wild Dayrell, a Biography of a Gentleman Exile," by Mr. John Kemp; and "True Blue; or, the Life and Adventures of a British Seaman of the Old School," by Mr. W. H. Kingston; and Mr. Bohn republishes Mr. Edgar A. Bowring's translation of Heine's Poems, which will, no doubt, have a far wider circulation in the Standard Library than in the original edition.

The newsvendors are not taking kindly to the cheap press. We have seen how in Liverpool, Leeds, and other towns, they have been trying to combine in order to force from the public 1*½d.* for every London penny newspaper. Some of the small London newsvendors, who keep open shop on Sunday, and combine the sale of literature with tobacco and ginger-pop, are now plotting against those crowds of agile and prosperous news-boys who infest every leading thoroughfare, and whose income of numberless pennies they consider as so much unlawfully diverted from them. The Sunday traffic of these news-boys from door to door in the humbler streets of London proves especially successful, and, therefore, especially annoying to them; and, as winter draws on, working-men will be very glad to be excused shuffling out in the cold of a Sunday morning for a newspaper, when a choice of the *Newsman*, *Lloyd's*, *Reynolds's*, *Weekly Times*, *News of the World*, and *Sunday Times*, is brought to his fireside. The desire of the newsvendors is to force these news-boys to take out hawker's licences, and thus diminish, or altogether suppress, them; but they had far better at once abandon an effort which must prove impracticable. They say they do not wish to interfere with the boys on week days selling *Stars*, *Telegraphs*, *Standards*, and *Chronicles*, but that they only desire to stop their traffic in Sunday papers. This they do not seek to accomplish from any Sabbatarian principle, but solely that all buyers may be driven into their open shops on Sunday. We are greatly mistaken if Sir Richard Mayne will be found obliging enough to serve them in this way; or unjust enough to seize one boy for selling *Lloyd's*, and leave another free who is bawling oranges at two a penny. Newsvendors require to learn that they exist for the public service, and not the public for theirs; and that whatever methods of sale and distribution are found most convenient and agreeable to the buyer are sure to prevail over the most artful hindrances and contrivances. Newsvendors with shops open on Sunday have no more right to be protected from itinerant news-boys than

fruiters from oranges and apples, or bakers from muffins and crumpets, vended in the streets. Their outcry is selfish and absurd. It is for them to discover some better way of serving the public than the news-boys, and if they cannot, to that extent, any reason for their existence as news-vendors is gone.

M. Francisque-Michel, of the Institute of France, a writer who has distinguished himself by his researches in Basque literature, and his numerous contributions to the history of English literature, is about to publish, through Norgate and Williams, a work which will appeal powerfully to the self-love of the Scottish nation, and which will not be without interest to the general reader. The title will be "Les Ecosais en France, les Français en Ecosse."

Prior to its becoming a portion of the British empire, Scotland, long independent, could not maintain herself in that state except by an uninterrupted alliance with France; and that country, threatened by the arms of England, might perhaps have fallen but for the well-timed diversions of her friends of North Britain. Hence the continual intercourse between Scotland and France; intercourse not merely political, but also of a character entirely private. Less opulent, less civilised than her continental ally, Scotland sent thither her children to be instructed in the martial profession and good manners, to provide a body-guard for its sovereigns, and latterly to diffuse the doctrines of the Reformation. On the other hand, the French nobility, desirous of signalling themselves by warlike deeds, went voluntarily to Scotland in quest of adventures, or to assist their allies when menaced by foes. What reception did our cavaliers meet with? What idea of the country did they carry back? What Scotsmen of distinction came to France? How did they behave there? Of what story, true or false, were they the heroes? Who are the individuals supplied by Scotland to the University of Paris, to the College of Guienne, finally, to the Church of France, from the beginning of the Middle Ages down to modern times? All these questions, of interest for those who desire to enter more deeply into the history of the two countries, have engaged the attention of the author of the work which has been announced, since 1837, the year in which he was first sent to Scotland by the French Government; and he has the satisfaction of having resolved them all. Profoundly versed in the historical and literary productions of the two nations, familiar with public and private muniments, he is in a position to trace all that relates to the Scots in France and to the French in Scotland. In addition to the personages who figured more or less on the political scene in which they were mixed up with the events recorded in the histories of France or of Scotland, he traces the origin and the annals of the Scottish Guard, and follows it even to the present branches of the French families formed by the Archers of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. There is nothing, even to the Scotch-Frankish language spoken by the companions of Quentin Durward, of which he has not collected a number of documents almost unknown, at least on the other side of the Channel. Farther, and this is by no means the least important feature of the work, the commercial relations between France and Scotland will appear for the first time developed in their most curious details.

"Les Ecosais en France" will form two octavo volumes of about six hundred pages each, with more than one hundred coats of arms and other illustrations. There will be a quarto edition on thick paper, the impression of which will be restricted to one hundred copies. The work will appear at the beginning of December next.

The last fortnight has produced several works of great merit from the German press, as may be seen by reference to our usual list of German books. Among recent importations we observe, "Dyas oder die Zechsteinformation und das Rothliegende," edited by Dr. Hanns Bruno Geinitz, a work which addresses itself to geologists. The lithographs are extremely clear, and no doubt accurate as clear. A new edition has appeared of the interesting work, "Bilder aus der deutschen Vergangenheit," by Gustav Freytag. These pictures of the German past commence A.D. 1425, and run down to the date of the Thirty Years' War, containing much gossip about Doctor Martin Luther, Philip Melancthon, about travelling scholars who won their bread in those days by displaying their talents in public disputations, and much more of interest to scholars and readers of the present day. We learn that the same author has in the press a new volume, "Neue Bilder aus dem Leben des Deutschen Volks," which, we doubt not, will be as entertaining as the work already mentioned. Of a kindred nature, as giving a picture of German manners and customs in past times, is "Aus dem deutschen Soldatenleben, militairische Skizzen," by Rudolf, Count von Kanitz. A new periodical, appearing once a month, bears the title of *Deutsche Jahrbücher für Politik und Literatur*. The October number (the first) has articles: What has Prussia to do next in German affairs?—Police and Justice in Prussia—German Forests—Buckle's History of Civilisation in England, &c.

The passion, if it may be so called, for collecting traditions of the past in various countries, still reigns. In England, the word invented to comprehend this kind of knowledge, is "folk-lore." The latest addition to this branch of literature is "Deutsche Alpensagen," by Johann Nepomuk Ritter von Alpenberg. We have the usual tales about witches and warlocks, murder holes, enchanted forests, and the doings of the devil; among which latter, we are told that, "Once upon a time, any one who had to pass through the forest between Hallein and Kuhl had to cross himself well, for there there was a very active and teasing devil. This devil had not the power of laying his clutches upon any one; but he would spring suddenly in the way of the traveller, and dance and caper before him, spewing out the while fire and brimstone. This was very frightful to behold, and many people were scared to death. On the prayers of the people, a holy man endeavoured to get rid of this devil, but without effect; the devil only laughed in his face. At last came a priest of very holy life, who made the devil tremble. All that Old Nick desired was, not to be sent back to hell—anything rather than that. He entreated that he might hide himself in a grass field; that he

might be allowed to retire to a hill-top; that he might take up his quarters in the bottom of a bog. All this the holy priest denied to Satan, who was obliged to retire to his brimstone abode." Then we have such stories as this: "A farmer's wife who lived near Saltzberg, went into her cellar one night to get some milk for her child. There she saw a heap of coals where no coals should be. And as the night was cold she took of the coals and made a blazing fire, but reserved a few of the most shiny as curiosities. These she placed upon a shelf, and next morning, to her wonder, she found nothing in their place but bright silver thalers. To the cellar hies she to fetch more coals, believing to make her fortune, but there, this time, she found only a heap of toads." Showers of illustrated works make their appearance, intended for Christmas and New-year gifts. One of the most handsome is the "Düsseldorfer Künstler Album, 1862." This is the twelfth year of its appearance. The numerous lithographs are of excellent execution, and the letter-press is of marvellous beauty. The literature, however—verses in all kinds of measures—is not of a very startling quality.

Why should books for children be forgotten, especially good ones? We are not ashamed to say that we can enjoy a book intended for the nursery, and to-day we have had a hearty laugh in turning over the "Münchener Bilderbücher" (the Munich Picture-books). It is difficult, through the medium of translation, to make others share in our pleasure. But among the twelve numbers we found "A, B, C."—not A, apple-pie; B, bit it, &c.; but "A, ist bekannt für Alt und Jung, der Zeichnung der Vervunderung," and "B, Im Walde läuft ein schwarzer Bär," &c. That is, A gives us a picture of a man, mouth wide open, saying, ah! in surprise, and B shows us a black bear which frightens little children. Then we have the story of "Schlupp, der böse Hund," of whom we read: "Es war einmal ein Hund, der heiss Schlupp, und dem ging es sehr gut; er hatte einen braven Herrn, gutes Futter, und durfte auf einer Matratze in einem warmen Gange schlafen." This dog was better fed than taught, and so, after tormenting the milk-maid, the butcher, and playing wicked pranks with others, he was brought to his senses by receiving a sound cudgelling from his master. There is another story at which we had a good laugh: "Wenn es dem Esel wohl wird, geht er auf Eis tanzen"—when a blockhead is patted on the head he fancies himself a clever fellow, and so does our ass in the story. He is made so much of that he fancies he can slide, but first makes a hole in his manners, and then another and a fatal hole in the ice.

ARCHDEACON SANDFORD'S Bampton Lectures preached this year before the University of Oxford, on the Mission and Extension of the Church at Home, will be published by Messrs. Longman and Co. in a few weeks.

THE LAST OF THE MORTIMERs is the title of Mrs. Oliphant's new novel, which will be published immediately by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.

"LITTLE DORRIT" will be added to the uniform cheap edition of Mr. Dickens's works, by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, in a few days.

MR. EDWARD FALKENER has in preparation for publication next month a volume on Ephesus and the Temple of Diana. It will sell for two guineas, and will be amply illustrated with tinted plates and woodcuts.

MR. S. W. FULLON has undertaken the task of writing a "History of William Shakspeare, Player and Poet," and promises to include in it some new facts and traditions.

MESSRS. SMITH, ELDER, AND CO. are reported to have offered Mr. Wilkie Collins 5000*l.* for a novel for the *Cornhill Magazine*, to follow that which he is to produce in *All the Year Round*.

THE REV. L. GAUSSEN, of Geneva, has completed a work on "The Canon of the Holy Scriptures from the double point of view of Science and Faith." An English edition will be published by Messrs. James Nisbet and Co.

A HISTORY OF GIBRALTAR, from the Earliest Times, is preparing for publication by Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co. The subject is one which, in good hands, might make a thoroughly interesting book.

MISS NIGHTINGALE'S "Notes on Nursing" have been translated into German. A NEW AND IMPROVED EDITION of Mr. J. S. Burn's "History of Parish Registers" is preparing for publication by Mr. J. Russell Smith.

MESSRS. A. AND C. BLACK will in January commence the issue in parts of a new edition, remodelled and enlarged, of Kitto's Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature. This edition will be edited by the Rev. Dr. Alexander, of Edinburgh.

MISS AMY BUTTS has drawn and etched sixteen illustrations to the Idylls of the King, which will shortly be published by Messrs. Day and Son in large quarto. Mr. Tennyson has accepted the dedication of the work.

THE WONDERFUL STORIES of Cortez and Pizarro's conquests of Mexico and Peru have been re-written for the young by Mr. William Dalton, and will be published in one volume by Messrs. Griffin, Bohn, and Co. in the course of the month.

MISS ANNE BOWMAN has a tale entitled "Among the Tartar Tents, or the Lost Fathers," nearly ready, which Messrs. Bell and Daldy will publish.

"THE MARTYRS OF SPAIN" is announced by Messrs. J. Nisbet and Co.

A RUSSIAN GRAMMAR, based upon the phonetic laws of the Russian language, by Basil Kelseyeff, is in the press, and will shortly be published by Messrs. Trübner and Co.

THE BELFAST DAILY MERCURY, established in 1851, is for sale.

THE RAMBLER, the Roman Catholic Magazine, is now issued every two months, and has been transferred to Messrs. Williams and Norgate for publication.

MR. THEODORE MARTIN, after translating Horace and Catullus, has taken in hand Dante. A translation by him of Dante's "Vita Nuova," with introduction and notes, is in the press, and will be published by Messrs. Parker, Son, and Bourn.

AUNT ALIE AND HER BELONGINGS, a tale by Catherine D. Bell, the author of several pleasant books for the young, is announced by Messrs. Edmonston and Douglas.

MR. WILLIAM CHAMBERS, of Edinburgh, gave a lecture in Glasgow on Monday evening on "Mis-Expenditure, chiefly in connection with Intemperance." He condemned the petting and patronage of the working classes, now growing so common, and advised them to maintain their independence; and pointed out that the only way to do so was to take care of their earnings, and restrain that fearful waste of money in whisky which keeps so many Scottish families in perpetual poverty and slavery.

"THE WORLD, THE FLESH, AND THE DEVIL," is the startling title of a Church novel, by a clergyman, announced by Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co. "A DEFENCE OF THE FAITH" has been written by the Rev. Sanderson Robins, M.A., Vicar of St. Peter's in the Isle of Thanet, and will shortly be published by Messrs. Longman and Co.

A NEW STORY, by Lady Maxwell Wallace, is preparing for Christmas publication by Messrs. Bell and Daldy.

MR. PHILIP HENRY GOSSE has a second series of articles on Natural History in the press.

A SECOND SERIES of Hymns of Faith and Hope, by the Rev. Horatius Bonar, of Kelso, is announced by Messrs. Nisbet and Co.

THE FIFTH VOLUME of the late Baron Bunsen's "Egypt's Place in Universal History," completing the work, will be published immediately by Messrs. Longman and Co. The translation is done by Mr. C. H. Cattrell, M.A.

NEXT SATURDAY will appear the first number of the *Electrician*, a weekly journal of telegraphy, and of applied electrical and chemical science.

THE ENGLISH CONFESSORS after the Reformation to the Days of the Commonwealth," by the Rev. Thomas Coleman, is preparing for publication by Mr. Snow.

THE LAST NOVELTY concerning M. du Chailu arrives from New York. It appears that he is not the author of the volume of African Explorations, but it is the work of a New York literary "rowdy" named Nordoff, commonly known as "the Baron." This information is commended to the serious attention of Dr. Gray and the *Morning Advertiser*.

MR. J. ORCHARD HALLIWELL has a volume of "Rambles in Western Cornwall in the Footsteps of the Giants, with Notes on the Celtic Remains of the Land's-end District and the Scilly Island," in the press, which Mr. J. Russell Smith will publish.

MR. SALA'S papers on Hogarth in the *Cornhill Magazine* are, it is said, to be reprinted, with additions, in two volumes.

MR. W. S. AUSTIN, who has been lecturing in the country on "the Agora, the Forum, the Tribune, the Tub, the Husting, and the Platform," is about to publish his lectures under the title of "Leaders of the People."

THERE WAS ONCE A WEEKLY MAGAZINE started consisting wholly of contributions in verse. It did not, of course, live long. The idea seems revived in the announcement of a monthly sixpenny magazine, to commence with December, to be called "Modern Metre, a Medium for the Poets of the Day."

THE SECOND VOLUME of Mr. Hensleigh Wedgwood's Dictionary of English Etymology is promised by Mr. Trübner early in 1862.

DRIFT, A STORY OF WAIFS AND STRAYS, by Mrs. C. Lucas Balfour, will be published by Mr. Tweedie in the course of this month.

MESSRS. W. AND R. CHAMBERS'S new publication, the *Every Day-Book*, will be commenced, it is expected, next month.

REMINISCENCES OF THE LIFE, with some of the Letters of the late Duchess of Orleans, is announced by Messrs. Binns and Goodwin, of Bath. It is a translation from the German of Dr. G. H. Von Schubert.

MEMOIRALS OF SERGEANT WILLIAM MARJAURAN, Royal Artillery, including six years' service in New Zealand during the late Maori War, is announced by Messrs. J. Nisbet and Co. It will be edited by Sergeant White, R.A., and will contain a preface by Miss Marsh, the author of "Memorials of Captain Hedley Vickers."

AFTER A LONG INTERVAL we are glad to see the fifth part of Mr. F. Nethercliff's "Handbook of Autographs." The publication of this valuable and curious work has been undertaken by Mr. J. Russell Smith, of Soho-square.

WHAT A pity it is that Dean Trench does not publish his mother's journal kept during a visit to Germany in 1799 and 1800. It has been printed for private circulation, but it has been reviewed and largely quoted from in several magazines; and scarce any reader of the extracts can fail to feel tantalised that he cannot enjoy the whole of a diary so piquant and instructive. The publicity now given to its most delicate details takes away all reason for its restricted issue.

MISS YONGE, it is said, has given 2000*l.*, the profits of her "Daisy Chain," for the building of a missionary college at Auckland, New Zealand; and has devoted a great portion of the proceeds of "The Heir of Redclyffe" to fitting out the missionary schooner, *Southern Cross*, for the use of Bishop Selwyn.

THE REV. WILLIAM BARNES, the Dorsetshire poet, has a volume nearly ready entitled "T I W; or, a View of the Roots and Stems of the English Tongue as a Teutonic Speech." It will be published by Mr. J. Russell Smith of Soho-square.

MR. WILLIAM STIRLING, M.P. of Keir, has edited the Marquis of Villars' "Memoires de la Cour d'Espagne sous le Regne de Charles II. 1678-1682." The work will be adorned with a photographic portrait of Charles II., printed in quarto by Whittingham, and published by Messrs. Trübner and Co.

"WHITE AND BLACK," a tale of the Southern States of America, will be published this month by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.

THE FOOTSTEPS OF SHAKSPEARE; or, a Ramble with the Early Dramatists," is in the press and will be published by Mr. J. Russell Smith. The volume will contain some new and interesting information respecting Shakespeare, Lyly, Marlowe, Greene, and others.

MISS METEYARD (Silverpen) is engaged on a work on "Hallowed Spots of Ancient London," consisting of topographical, antiquarian, and descriptive sketches of scenes made memorable by the struggles of our forefathers for civil and religious freedom.

TWO ENGLISH DICTIONARIES, edited by Mr. F. J. Furnivall, are announced by Messrs. Trübner and Co. as in the press. The first, a "Concise Early English Dictionary for the period from 1250 to 1526," the beginning of the early English to the date of the first English New Testament; and the second a "Concise Middle-English Dictionary for the period 1526 to 1674," the date of first English New Testament to Milton's death. These announcements cannot but evoke a lively expectation in all who are interested in the history of our language.

LONDON IS ABOUT TO HAVE a daily French newspaper entitled *L'Indépendance Internationale*. The conductors promise "to put its readers in possession of the politics of Europe, and of everything connected with industry, commerce, agriculture, science, fine arts, &c., and especial notice will be taken of the most remarkable literary productions of the age. *L'Indépendance Internationale* will not lend itself as the organ of any of those political parties, which, under different flags, contend for the direction of the political affairs of a nation. Its columns will be open to all persons, and for all proper subjects. Called into existence for purely utilitarian objects, it will aim at no other glory than that of defending and advancing truth and justice." These vows are alike wild and impracticable; and, if *L'Indépendance* does not prove wiser than its prospectus, we cannot prophesy a long life for it.

A WORK of great importance to all apothecaries, surgeons, and physicians, "A British Pharmacopœia," embodying every improvement of the latest and highest medical science, is expected to be published ere the close of this year. This new Pharmacopœia will be divided into two parts, with an appendix. The first part is to contain a list of the *materia medica*, in which all the substances employed in medicine will be inserted, and appended to each will be its definition, its origin, form, tests of its purity, and uses. The second part will con-

tain the various groups of Galenicals, as extracts, infusions, tinctures, ointments, &c., with the method of preparing each; likewise the processes for making the numerous chemicals described in the first part. The appendix will include the substances used, never alone as remedies, but only in their preparation, and likewise the various test solutions for ascertaining the strength and purity of drugs. A long time has been taken by the Pharmacopœia Committee of the Medical Council in the preparation of the work, but the delay is excused by the fact that every preparation their work prescribes they have made and tested in many cases repeatedly. London, Edinburgh, and Dublin have each their Pharmacopœia. Let us hope that this British one may be so excellent as to supersede them all, and secure uniform practice amongst British and Irish apothecaries.

UNITED STATES.—"It is painful to observe," says the *Boston Gazette*, "the acidity that is stealing into the editorial columns of the best papers, as insidiously as the serpent stole into the domestic circle of the man Adam and marred the joys of Paradise. Papers, formerly as sweet tempered and as gentle as sucking doves, ferment and fume like bad beer, because of their belief that nothing is going right—that everything is going bad, indeed—and the managers of affairs will not do as they tell them."

FRANCE.—Several of the Paris journals complain of the manner in which the office sending round the telegraphic despatches to the press performs its duty. Notwithstanding that each journal pays a heavy price for those communications, they are often of slight importance, and not unfrequently absolutely erroneous.

PERE LACORDAIRE is represented as sinking day by day. His malady defies the efforts of the French physicians; and has during the past week made a progress alarming to his friends. The disease has taken a nervous form, and the patient's sense of touch has become so fine as to be almost a torture to him. He has been obliged to throw aside on that account his coarse Dominican robes, and a sackcloth shirt, which it appears that he has worn for several years. But in spite of all his bodily sufferings, Lacordaire's intellect seems to increase rather than decrease in brightness, and he keeps a secretary busy writing to his dictation.

M. VICTOR HUGO, it is said, is about to avail himself of the Emperor's amnesty, and visit Paris. Can the report be true that he has received the enormous sum of 400,000 francs, or 16,000*l.*, for the copyright of "Les Misérables?"

TRADE NEWS.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.—Charles and Tiver, Chancery-lane, stationers and printers.

Pegg and Ollevent, Sickhill, Yorkshire, millboard manufacturers.

BANKRUPTS.—Crabb, John Augustus, late of Trevor-terrace, Knightsbridge, and Portman-place, London, and Tonbridge, Kent, watchmaker, perfumer, stationer, and dealer in fancy goods, and servants' agency offices (now a prisoner in the Queen's Prison, Southwark), Nov. 5, at twelve, at the Bankrupts' Court, Basinghall-street. Official assignee, Mr. Edwards, Basinghall-street.

Hearne, Algernon John, 15, Nicholl-square, Falcon-square, City, but now a prisoner for debt in the Queen's prison, Surrey, printer, Nov. 6, at one, at the Bankrupts' Court, Basinghall-st. Official assignee, Mr. Cannan, Basinghall-street.

Lee, Joseph, Billiter-square, City, newsagent and bookseller, now a prisoner for debt in the debtors' prison for London and Middlesex, Nov. 4, at ten, at the Bankrupts' Court, Basinghall-street. Official assignee, Mr. Johnson, Basinghall-street.

Quarmby, William, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, bookseller, Nov. 5, at twelve, at the Bankrupts' Court, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Brooks, Marshall, and Brooks, Manchester and Ashton-under-Lyme; official assignee, Mr. Hernaman, Manchester.

Hulston, Sarah, Birmingham, pocket-book manufacturer. Nov. 11, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' Court, Birmingham. Solicitor, Mr. Foster, Birmingham; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Birmingham.

Perkins, Job, 8, Angel-court, Skinner-street, City, journeyman printer, Nov. 8, at twelve, at the Bankrupts' Court, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Preston, Austinfriars; official assignee, Mr. Cannan, Basinghall-street.

INSOLVENT PETITIONER.—Nov. 13, B. Rhodes, Ironville, Derbyshire, printer and bookbinder.

DIVIDEND.—Nov. 19, H. Rawson, Manchester, stationer and printer.

CERTIFICATE to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting.—Nov. 22, L. Cooke and M. Cooke, Moorsley Banks, Durham, paper manufacturers.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND.—J. Harvey, Sidmouth, Devonshire, printer and bookseller—further div. of 1*d.*, on any Tuesday or Friday, at Mr. Hirtzel's, Exeter.

THE PUBLISHING OFFICE of the *London American* will be removed next week from Exeter Change to 100, Fleet-street, where, likewise, the *American Scrap-Book* (the new penny weekly) will be published.

MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN AND CO. will shortly leave Leadenhall-street, and follow the India House westwards. Their new house of business will be in Waterloo-place. Messrs. Richardson and Son, who are also largely engaged in the East India trade, have opened a West-end office in Pall-Mall.

RAGS FROM JAPAN AND CHINA.—Mr. John Green writes to the *Morning Star* on 28th October: "After all the evil prognostications of the papermakers, it may relieve their apprehensions, and interest you and many of your readers, to be informed that the Custom-house bills of entry of this day contain a statement that 3197 bales of rags have just arrived from Japan. I am also informed by Mr. Floersheim, a Belgian agent in the City, that he has recently imported 300 bales of rags from China. When it is considered that the 300,000,000 of population in China are large consumers of the textile fabrics, and that all their paper is made from the bamboo, it appears probable that they will have an immense quantity of rags to spare for our distressed papermakers. I am also glad to say that every day experiments are making for the purpose of pressing some new raw material into the service of the papermaker."

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY. Oct. 29.—*Re J. O. CLARK.*—IMPORTANT POINT (before Mr. Commissioner HOLROYD).—The bankrupt was a printer, of Salisbury-street, Fleet-street. This was the first sitting. It seemed that this bankrupt petitioned against himself several days ago, and obtained an adjudication. The 93rd section of the new Act provides that "every debtor petitioning against himself, shall file in court a full, true, and accurate statement, verified by the oath of the petitioner, of his debts and liabilities of every kind, and of the names and residences of his creditors, and of the causes of his inability to meet his engagements, within such time after filing his petition and in such form as general orders shall direct." The fourth rule declares that the statement in question shall be filed within three days, "or within such further time as the commissioner may, under special circumstances, allow," &c. Mr. Treherne said this bankrupt had inadvertently omitted to file his statement.

He asked that the statement might be received *nunc pro tunc*. The Commissioner refused the application. He said it might be a precedent in other cases. The fourth order was imperative. Petition dismissed.

THE NEWSVENDERS' TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY held a meeting on Wednesday evening, at the York Minster Tavern, Foley-street, Portland-road, which was numerously attended. Mr. George Harris having been voted to the chair, stated that the object of the society was to protect the trade against the evils which were being inflicted upon them by the reduction of the Sunday papers to one penny, which left them no profit by the sale of them; and the system of hawking newspapers in the streets on Sunday by parties paying no licence, and which operated most prejudicially to their trade. They wished it to be distinctly understood that they wished in no way to interfere with the daily papers. In order to unite the trade throughout the metropolis in this effort to protect themselves, deputations had been appointed to visit different districts, and those gentlemen would state to the meeting what success they had met with in the districts they had visited. A committee had also been appointed to draw up a notice respecting unlicensed hawkers of Sunday newspapers, which they intended to publish and exhibit in their windows, and which notice would be submitted to the meeting, and he had no doubt that by united action they would be able to gain their object. Mr. Edward Gardner then reported that, along with Mr. Shore, he had visited the trade in the East-end of London, and that all the parties they had called upon cordially united with them in the object they had in view. Mr. Chapman said he had canvassed the south of London, and he found the same spirit prevailing. The adoption of the following notice, headed "Caution to Hawkers," and which had been prepared by the committee for the purpose, was then proposed and carried: "Whereas, by an Act of Parliament passed 28th June, 1861, it is enacted that all persons carrying to sell, or exposing to sell, any goods, wares, or merchandise, to be afterwards delivered, shall be trading persons within the meaning of this Act and of the Acts now in force relating to hawkers, pedlars, and petty shopmen, and shall be liable to all the duties, provisions, regulations, pains and penalties, in and by the said Acts imposed: this is to give notice, that any person selling, or exposing to sell, in any street without a licence, newspapers, periodicals, or other publications, will be immediately proceeded against under this Act." Mr. Young said, in order that the notice just agreed to might be fully carried out, he would move that a deputation be appointed to wait upon Sir Richard Mayne, for the purpose of requesting him that he would aid them in putting down the hawking of newspapers on Sunday by instructing the police to take those so offending into custody. Mr. Kay seconded the motion, which was then put from the chair, and cordially adopted, and a committee having been appointed in terms of it, the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

BOOKS WANTED TO PURCHASE.

By Messrs. Bell and Daldy, 186, Fleet-street.

The Half Holiday, Nos. 11, 13, 23 to end of Vol. I.

SALES BY AUCTION.

COMING SALES.

By MESSRS. SOTHEBY and WILKINSON, at 13, Wellington-street, Strand, on Tuesday, 12th November, and five following days, the remaining portion of the library of the late Charles Birkbeck Hornor, Esq.

By THE SAME, on Thursday, 21st November, the dramatic and general library of the late Robert B. Pitman, Esq.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY and WILKINSON will also sell in the course of the coming season the libraries of the Rev. Dr. Bandinel, Sir Francis Palgrave, the Rev. G. P. Marsh, the Rev. Joseph Hunter, the Rev. George Hunt, General William Miles, Mr. Henry Pershouse, Mr. Peter Mellish, Mr. David Baillie, the Rev. James B. Cartwright, Mr. Edmund Treherne, and of Baron Humboldt, and the stock of the late Mr. Francis Macpherson, bookseller, King William-street.

By MESSRS. SOUTHGATE and BARRETT, on Monday, 18th November, and five following days (Saturday and Sunday excepted), a great stock of remainders of illustrated and illuminated books, including Wyatt's Art of Illuminating, Moore's Paradise and the Peri, the Penitential Psalms, Richardson's Monastic Ruins of Yorkshire, Owen Jones's Grammar of Ornament, Roberts's Sketches in the East, Gray's Poetical Works, illustrated by Birket Foster, Sabbath Bells Chimed by the Poets, and a host of other Christmas books of past years.

By THE SAME, on Tuesday, 26th November, the copyrights, stereotype plates, and entire stock, in one lot, of De Quincy's Collected Works, in 14 volumes.

By THE SAME, on Tuesday, 26th November, the whole of the wood-blocks, 2400 in number, published in the *Illustrated News of the World*, from its commencement in January 1858 to February 1861; and the Drawing-room Portrait Gallery, in one lot, consisting of 65,000 portraits, and 160,000 memoirs, with the stereotype plates of the memoirs.

BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

ENGLISH.

ADDISON.—Crow's-Nest Farm: a Tale. By Julia Addison. Cr 8vo cl 10s 6d. Saunders, Otley, and Co.
ADVISER (The): a Book for Young People. 1861. 18mo swd 6d, cloth limp 1s, gilt 2s. Houlston and Wright.
AHN—A New, Practical, and Easy Method of Learning the French Language. By F. Ahn, Ph.D. Second Course (Author's own edit). 12mo cl limp 1s 6d. First and Second Course, in 1 vol 12mo cl 3s. Trübner and Co.
ARMSTRONG.—The Frigate and the Logger: a Nautical Romance. By F. C. Armstrong. 3 vols cr 8vo cl 31s 6d. J. C. Newby.
ATLAS (The) of Modern Geography. Constructed under the Superintendence of the "Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge." New edit, including all the recent discoveries, with an Alphabetical Index. Imp folio, half morocco, 51 5s. E. Stanford.
ATLAS of North and Central America, Selected from the Maps designed by the "Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge." Fep folio cl 16s. E. Stanford.
BANKRUPTCY (The) Acts 1849, 1854, and 1861. The General Orders of 1852-1855, 1856, 1857, and 1861, and the Authorised Forms, with marginal references and Index. By Henry Nicol, Esq. Cr 8vo cl 10s. Henry Sweet.
BEAUMONT.—Cairo to Sinai, and Sinai to Cairo: being an Account of a Journey in the Desert of Arabia, November and December 1860. By W. J. Beaumont, M.A. Fep 8vo cl 5s. Bell and Daldy.
BEAUMONT.—A Concise Grammar of the Arabic Language, revised by Sheikh Ali Nady El Butryani. By W. G. Beaumont, M.A. 12mo cl 7s. Bell and Daldy.
BROAD SHADOWS on Life's Pathway. By the Author of "Doing and Suffering." 12mo cl 5s. Seeley.
BROMBY.—A Letter to the Right Hon. Robert Lowe, M.P., containing strictures upon the false assumptions and inadequate remedies of the Revised Education Code. By C. H. Bromby, M.A. 8vo swd 1s 6d. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.
BROWN—Rab and His Friends. By Jno. Brown, M.D. Illust 4to bds 6s. Edmonston and Douglas.
BROWN.—The Hero of Harper's Ferry: being the Public Life of Captain John Brown. By J. Redpath. Cheap edit 12mo swd 1s 6d. W. Tweedie.
BUCCANEER (The). Sir Hy. Morgan. By the Author of "Rattlin the Reeler," &c. 12mo bds 2s. Ward and Lock.
BUNTING.—Sermons by Jabez Bunting, D.D. Vol. I. Cr 8vo cl 7s. John Mason.

BUNYAN.—The Pilgrim's Progress. By Jno. Bunyan. New Edit. Illustrated 12mo cl 1s 6d. Houlston and Wright.
CHARLESWORTH.—Ministering Children: a Tale dedicated to Children. By Maria L. Charlesworth. Cheap edit 12mo limp cl 2s 6d. Seeley.
CHRISTY'S Minstrels: Buckley's Servant and the "Old Folks" Company (180 Selected Songs from). Arranged by T. Westrop. Obv 4to cl 4s. Musical Bouquet Office.
CLINGTON.—Frank O'Donnell: a Tale of Irish Life. Edited by Allen H. Clington. Cr 8vo cl 5s. James Duffy.
DA FIESELO.—The Life of Fra Angelico da Fiesole. By the Rev. T. Goodwin. Fep 8vo cl 3s 6d. Rivingtons.
DAZZEL'S Analecta Græca Minora; or, Select Passages from Greek Authors. Edited by the Rev. J. T. White. New edit cr 8vo bd 6s. Longman and Co.
DAVIS.—The Criminal Law Consolidation Statutes of the 24 & 25 Vict. chaps. 94 to 100. Edited, with Notes, Critical and Explanatory, by Jas. Edw. Davis, Esq. 12mo cl 10s. Butterworths.
DECE.—A Handbook for Visitors to Cambridge. By Norris Deek. With a Map and Illustrations. Cr 8vo cl 5s. Bell and Daldy.
DICKENS.—Great Expectations. By Charles Dickens. 5th edit 3 vols cr 8vo cl 31s 6d. Chapman and Hall.
DICKENS.—Sketches by Boz. Illustrative of Everyday and Everyday People. New edit. With the original Illustrations. Cr 8vo cl 2s 6d. Chapman and Hall.
DICTIONARY (The) of Useful Knowledge. Vol. III. G-N. Cr 8vo cl 2s 6d. Houlston and Wright.
EFFIE'S Favourite Book of Pretty Fairy Tales, with coloured pictures. Royal 8vo bds 5s; or printed on linen 7s 6d. Ward and Lock.
ELLIS.—Nathan Todd; or, the Fate of the Sioux Captive. By Edward S. Ellis (Beadle's American Library, No. IX.). Fep 8vo swd 6d. Beadle and Co.
ENGLISH Sacred Poetry of the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Centuries. Selected and edited by Robert Aris Willmott, M.A. Illustrated by Holman Hunt, J. D. Watson, John Gilbert, J. Wolfe, &c. Engraved by the Brothers Dalziel. 4to cl elegant 21s. Routledge and Co.
ESQUIROS.—The Dutch at Home. Essays from the "Revue des deux Mondes." By Alphonse Esquiros. Translated and edited by L. Wraux. 2 vols cr 8vo cl 18s. Chapman Hall.
FARM LIFE; or, Sketches for the Country. Post 8vo cl 10s 6d. Saunders, Otley, and Co.
FLEURY.—Lamé Fleury's Histoire de France. Recountée à la Jeunesse. Edited for the use of English Pupils, with Grammatical Notes. By Auguste Beljame. 12mo cl 3s 6d. Williams and Norgate.
FRAGMENTS of Truth, being the Exposition of Several Passages of Scripture. 3rd edit Cr 8vo cl 5s. Edmonston and Douglas.
GALOT.—Elementary Treatise on Physics, Experimental and Applied. By Professor A. Galot. Translated and edited for the 9th edition, by E. Atkinson, Ph.D. Part (monthly) cr 8vo swd 1s. H. Baillière.
GILFARNO.—Self, or the Hidden Idol. By the Rev. F. O. Giffard. (Hartley Wintley Tracts.) 12mo swd 1d, 6s per 100. Wertheim and Co.
GRESLEY.—Sophron and Neologus; or, Common Sense Philosophy. By the Rev. Wm. Gresley, M.A. Fep 8vo cl 4s. Masters.
GRIFFIN.—The Invasion. By Gerald Griffin. Fep 8vo bds 2s. James Duffy.
HEINE'S Poems, complete, translated from the German in the original metres, with a Sketch of Heine's Life, by Edgar A. Bowring. Post 8vo cl 3s 6d. (Bohn's Standard Library.) Henry G. Bohn.
HOLDSWORTH.—The Law of Bankruptcy, including the Law as to Private Arrangement between Debtors and Creditors; and as to the release of Prisoners for Debt. By W. A. Holdsworth. (The Useful Library.) Fep 8vo cl 1s. Routledge and Co.
HOWITT.—Ruined Abbeys and Castles of Great Britain. By Wm. and Mary Howitt. The photographic illustrations by Bedford, Sedgfield, Wilson, Fenton, and others. Fep 4to cl extra gilt 21s, morocco 31s 6d. A. W. Bennett.
JOSEPHUS.—The Jewish War of Flavius Josephus, with his Autobiography: a New Translation by the late Rev. Robt. Trail, D.D. Edited, with Notes, &c., by Isaac Taylor, Esq. Illustrated. Royal 8vo cl 31s 6d. Houlston and Wright.
KEMP.—Wild Dayrell: a Biography of a Gentleman Exile. By John Kemp, Esq. With two illustrations. Cr 8vo cl 7s 6d. Longman and Co.
KINGSTON.—True Blue; or, the Life and Adventures of a British Seaman of the Old School. By W. H. Kingston. Fep 8vo cl 5s, gilt edges 5s 6d. Griffith and Farran.
LEWIS.—Jerusalem: a Sketch of the City and Temple, from the Earliest Times to the Siege of Titus. By Thomas Lewis, Esq. 8vo cl 10s. Longman and Co.
LONGFELLOW.—The Poems of Hy. Wadsworth Longfellow. 24mo swd 2s 6d, cl 5s, half-bound 3s 6d. Bell and Daldy.
LYTTON.—Zanoni. By Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart. Library Edit. (3 vols). Vol. I. 12mo cl 5s. Wm. Blackwood and Sons.
MARRYAT.—The Peacher. By Captain Maryat. New edit fep 8vo cl 2s 6d. Routledge and Co.
MILL.—Observations on the Attempted Application of Pantheistic Principles to the Theory and Historic Criticism of the Gospel, being the Christian Advocate's Publications for the Year 1860. By W. H. Mill, D.D. 2nd edit. Edited by his son-in-law, the Rev. Benjamin Webb, M.A. 8vo cl 14s. Bell and Daldy.
NAPIER.—The Life and Correspondence of Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., from Personal Recollections, Letters, and Official Documents. By Major-General Elers Napier. 2 vols 8vo cl 30s. Hurst and Blackett.
NEAL.—The Life of Nelson. By R. Southey. 24mo swd 2s 6d, cl 3s, half-bd 3s 6d. Bell and Daldy.
O'CURRY.—Lectures on the MS. Materials of Ancient Irish History. By Eugene O'Curry, M.R.I.A. 8vo cl 14s. James Duffy.
O'FLANAGAN.—Gentle Blood; or, the Secret Marriage: a Novel. By J. K. O'Flanagan. Cr 8vo cl 5s. McGlashan and Gill, Dublin.
OLIVER and BOYD'S Almanac and Directory for 1862. Fep 8vo swd 6d. (Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh.) Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.
OXFORD.—Great Truths in very Plain Language. By the Rev. A. Oxenden. 2nd edit 18mo cl 1s. Wertheim and Co.
PLATON.—WRIGHT.—A Companion to Wright's Collection of Examples and Problems by Illustrations of Mathematical Processes and Methods of Solution. By John Platts and the Rev. Alfred Wright, M.A. 8vo bds 15s. Ball and Daldy.
POLLOCK'S Practice of the County Courts. The 4th edition, 1859. By Charles Edward Pollock and Henry Nicol. To which are now added the Bankruptcy Acts of 1849, 1854, and 1861, Orders, and Forms. Cr 8vo cl 21s. H. Sweet.
PUNCH.—Re-issue. Vol. IX. July to December 1860. 4to bds 5s. Bradbury and Evans.
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